THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. XIV—NO. 59. PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1870. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

THE WAR IN EUROPE.

Friendless France

A People without Allies.

The Prussian Losses.

Awful Sacrifice of Life.

THE FRIENDLESS NATION.

A People Without Allies—M. Edmond About on the Situation in France.

M. Edmond About, writing in *Le Soir*, asks:—

Upon whom can we count? We have not an ally—not one; for what remains of that poor little Denmark, so brutally dismembered, only represents moral force, and it is not moral force we lack. England, with whom we fought side by side in the Crimea and in China—England, whose interests, political and commercial, we have aided without thought of recompense—prays for the success of our enemy. If it be true that the *Times* gives voice to the opinion of the city, and that the city traders, in their wealthy persons, are an epitome of all Great Britain, we have only lies and treason to expect from the English people. It matters mighty little whether M. de Bismarck have or have not bought up the principal London papers; sincere or bribed, they declare open war upon us, and the nation visibly sympathizes with them. Writers and readers in England desire the abasement of France, without perceiving, poor people! that such an event would bring about the abasement of all Europe, and their own. They swell out the victories of Prussia; they hide her defeats; they would like to see the Crown Prince in Paris; they grant Alsace to the stupid Grand Duke of Baden; Lorraine to the mad little friend of the composer Wagner. They stimulate their cold hearts with all the generous blood our soldiers have shed upon the battle-field, and cast a thought neither towards Belgium nor Holland nor the Dutch colonies, nor to that rivalry of the seas which would avenge our defeat upon themselves if the fate of arms condemned us without appeal. The Belgians, calling themselves neutral, fight against us in all their journals. Poor sheep, rising against the watch-dog which preserved their freedom! Holland, which would be but a mouthful for the mighty jaws of King William, rejoices to see us bitten in the side, without perceiving that if we perish to-day she will be devoured to-morrow. The Emperor of Russia—there is not yet a Russian nation—compliments King William day by day. He bore us a grudge for Sebastopol, this magnanimous Alexander. Much good may it do him! But, understand, then, most wretched Sire, that a great German Empire, founded in spite of us, in hostility to us, would eternally isolate Russia from Western Europe, and would more surely throw you back upon Asia than could all the victories of Napoleon I. Spain, which has caused all our sorrows by a miserable intrigue, and the Kingdom of Italy, which owes us its existence, shut themselves up in a surly neutrality. These two peoples—our neighbors, our brothers by origin, our natural allies, which ought to tend with us towards the founding of a Latin confederation—discount our fall as an accomplished fact. Poor Spain! poor Italy! What would you be in Europe without us? Austria, whom we beat at Magenta and Solferino by force of arms, and at Sadowa by non-interference, thinks to take her revenge by leaving us alone before her enemy and ours. She has still men enough, still money enough, even for a diversion which would make of us her grateful allies for the next century. She folds her arms. What can she hope? Would she wish to have in us companions of misfortune? I hope that this pitiful consolation will be refused her, and, come what will to us, I swear that we shall never be her companions in abasement. Some days after Sadowa, when the Emperor of Austria prepared to give desperate battle under the walls of Vienna, the traders of the capital came in deputation to say to him, "Go and fight elsewhere, if you are really determined to fight; spare us the horrors of a bombardment, which might damage our houses and turn our beer." Paris is getting ready to prove, by an heroic defense, her superiority over Vienna. We have not an ally in Europe—the fact is clear. Neither the great powers nor the little States will make common cause with France. The best disposed diplomatists are waiting in their Cabinets for a decisive victory of the Prussians to beg pardon for us, and to limit, in the interests of the European equilibrium, the precipitate annexations of Bismarck. Thanks, gentlemen, but France will save her soul all alone, and will owe the obligation to no one but herself. France is still strong enough to say with the *Medea* of Corneille, "I alone, and it is enough!"

PRUSSIAN LOSSES.

What the War has Already Cost the Fatherland—Official Statements.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Times*, writing under date of August 22, says:—"At length the first official losses in the field have been made public. They only fulfill too completely the melancholy anticipations with which we saw the troops going out to the war. Although restricted to officers, and referring only to a few introductory engagements, they contain figures which will not easily be erased from the minds of men. I will just give you a few examples. As you may be aware, a Prussian regiment on a war footing has 3066 men, with 69 officers. Of these 69 officers the 74th Regiment (Hanoverians) lost no less than 30 in killed and wounded at Wissemburg. The 77th (also Hanoverians) on the same occasion lost 25 officers; the 39th (Rhinelanders) 26; the 82d (Hessians) 19; the 95th (Thuringians) 16; the 83d (Hessians) 14; the 53d (Westphalians) 11; the 88th (Nassuers) 9; the 80th (Hessians) 8, etc. Still worse was it at Woerth, where the Prussians were for five mortal hours opposed to the French, who were stationed on the hills, and could not be dislodged until taken in flank by Wurtembergers and Bavarians. There the 58th Regiment (Poseners) had 32 dead and wounded officers; the 59th (Poseners) 23; the 7th (King's Grenadiers—Lower Silesians and German Poseners) 35; the 47th (Lower Silesians) 29; the 46th (Lower Silesians) 33; the 57th (Lower Silesians) 30; the 6th (Westphalians) 28; the 37th (Westphalians) 25, etc. What terrible conclusions must be derived from these statistics in respect of the higher grades as to the number of casualties among rank and file I need not say. But the most frightful carnage of all in the earlier part of the campaign was at Spicheren, whose steep and precipitous heights defended by a tearing fire from cannon, mitrailleuses, and Chassepots, were thrice assaulted in vain, and at last carried at the point of the bayonet. On this spot 10,000 Prussians, gradually increased to 27,000, struggled against 40,000 French. Though the official list does not yet extend to this sanguinary encounter, there can be no doubt as to the correctness of the private intelligence forwarded me, which gives the total losses as 2227, of whom 811 are dead and 1486 wounded. Accordingly, every twelfth man was killed or wounded. Some companies left nearly one-half their men on the spot, as, for instance, the 5th Company of the 40th (Rhinelanders), which went with 250 men into the fire and came out with 129, and the 1st Company of the 8th (King's Own, Brandenburgers), which, on the evening of the battle, consigned 107 comrades either to the grave or the hospital. Passing on to the tremendous three days' battle near Metz, we have but private intelligence, and this only referring to individual detachments; yet we know already enough to imagine the rest. On the 14th, in the action named after Pange or Courcelles, the 48th (Rhinelanders) lost 32 officers and 891 rank and file; in other words, about one-third its complement. A rifle battalion in the same locality was by the enemy's fire deprived of 9 of its officers and 370 rank and file—i. e., of a third of the officers and a fourth of the men. On the 14th as well as on the 16th—the latter being the battle of Mars-la-Tour or Vionville—the losses of the Prussians were comparatively greater than those of the French, the former being on both occasions greatly outnumbered, yet holding fast the enemy with a bull-dog's tenacity, to give their main force time to come up and engage him in right earnest. At Mars-la-Tour the best blood of the country was spilt like water. Within a few moments, by the unexpected unmasking of a mitrailleuse battery, Count Westarp, Count Wedelen, Baron Kleist, Henry VII, Prince of Reuss, Baron Grimm, Baron Wittleben, and many other noblemen of high rank and position were killed. The grand *finale* at Resonville or Gravelotte, on the 18th, where the Prussian hosts at last assembled in strength are said to have suffered a loss of 18,000 combatants, was worthy of the beginning. Nor did the French suffer less. In the three actions near Metz they had nearly 35,000 dead, and 40,000 dead, wounded, and prisoners together.

HORRORS OF WAR.

The Awful Sacrifice of Life—The Overflowing Hospitals—The Dead and Dying.

A Belgian correspondent of the London *Times* writes, August 23:—

Excellent as the sanitary arrangements of the army are, even the largest number of medical men compatible with the limits of a military organism would not suffice for the casualties of last week. When three battles are fought within six days, and something like fifteen thousand wounded are suddenly thrown upon the hands of the surgical staff, it becomes a matter of sheer impossibility to relieve every one in due time. In such a case the horrors necessarily incidental to warfare must be aggravated by the unavoidable neglect of many a brave fellow who has willingly given his blood, and now lies writhing on the battle-field without proper or timely aid. Not a few instances of this deplorable neglect seem to have occurred after the sanguinary encounters near Metz. I will give but one example. Opposite the chapel of St. Thiebauld some thirty sufferers were seen lying on the bare ground on the 19th. They had been wounded on the 16th, dressed on the 17th, but owing to the immense press of similar business on hand it had been found impossible to remove them and get them under shelter by the morning of the 18th. On that day a new and more terrible battle ensued, when the services of surgeons and stretcher-bearers were urgently required in a different direction, and the poor victims of the preceding encounter remained just where they were. On the morning of the 19th the gentleman on whose authority I relate this melancholy story, on passing by, found them in their original position, and, as every house in every village in the neighborhood was crowded with the dead and dying, he had no choice but to leave them in their pitiable plight. That many of the sufferers are more fortunate in the treatment they receive is nevertheless true. Owing to the charitable exertions of the ambulance corps, both professionals and volunteers, thousands who must otherwise miserably perish are saved and cared for with systematic energy characteristic of the Prussian service. I happen to know that, whereas the helpless heroes of my story above were still on the ground on the 19th, others wounded in the same engagement with themselves had on that day already arrived at Hamburg, to be consigned to the hospitals there. There is some difference in the fate of these two batches of men. The chief difficulty always consists in finding a roof for the sufferers immediately after the battle is over. If their number is large, and if the towns or villages in the neighborhood are small, what is to be done? But, supposing this primary requisite of a roof can be satisfied, the rest is comparatively easy. The slightly wounded, after a day or two's rest, are sent home, to be lodged in one of the many infirmaries established for their accommodation. A few days more and one portion of the severely wounded is likewise ready for transport, while another is under ground; a remnant, of course, must be allowed to stay for some time longer, until it is gradually removed either to Germany or the better land. Ever since the beginning of the war, a continuous flow of sick and maimed has been pouring into Germany from France. Some steamers—steamers that have had on board many a gay company on fine autumnal days like these—are plying on the Rhine to transport the worst cases. Those less severely hurt are conveyed by special trains, composed of goods vans fitted for the occasion. Still others go in ordinary trains, sad and groaning travellers, yet with the hopes of recovery and perhaps another return to quarters. In the last few days the influx of these pale and worn-out tourists has become so large as to exhaust all arrangements for their nursing. Though there is hardly a large town in which spacious hospitals have not been opened for them, and though in Berlin, a little city of wooden huts, with 1500 beds, was specially constructed at the outbreak of the war, the demand for accommodation vastly exceeds the supply. Evidently the carnage is much greater than had been expected. But had been anticipated, but what we witness is worse. After vainly endeavoring to meet the dreadful requirements of the case, the authorities have now appealed to the citizens, and entreated all married people to throw open their houses and receive and tend those patients who cannot be lodged in public institutions. Hamburg, Lubeck, and Bremen have been the first to respond to the call, having each of them received 500 wounded into their best families. Other cities will follow, and in a few days, do doubt, ample provision will be made for any number of victims that may yet be supplied by the miraculous chassepot. They will be cured, if cured they can be, or die carefully tended, if die they must. But who will indemnify the thousands doomed to a life of sickness, and consequent poverty, even if not snatched away forthwith? Who will maintain their families? Who will take care of the hundred thousand orphans the war is likely to produce?

SHADOWS FROM THE SLAUGHTER.

Ghosts from the Battle-field—Return of the Vanquished at Weissenburg—The Legions of the Dead.

The London *Telegraph* has the following:—

I saw a sight last night which put me in mind most strongly of Burger's ballad, and Zedlitz's song, and of the annual gathering of the ghosts in the Place Vendome. It came to pass thus:—It was Sunday night, and Paris, as you know, being Paris, could not but be merry. The news of the night, notwithstanding—so it was bruited—was of the gravest. The tidings from the army were sombre. Bazaine had failed to effect his junction with MacMahon, and lay cooped up north of Metz! MacMahon was gone away—no one knew whither. There would be no great and decisive fight at Chalons, or near it. The Prussian outposts were at Chaumont, at St. Dizier; their Uhlans were nearer still to Paris. Count Palikao was to make on the morrow a solemn declaration in the Chamber, warning the Deputies of the imminent perils threatening the capital. Public granaries were to be formed; all foreigners, without exception, were to be ordered to leave Paris, and fifteen Councillors of State were to be despatched as commissioners into the provinces to ascertain the state of public feeling with regard to the projected abdication of the Emperor. All these, and fifty rumors besides more or less idle, were buzzed about the Grand Hotel court-yard, until, tired at last, of hearing tales full of sound and fury, I went out on the Boulevard and found Paris as merry as a grig. It was 11 o'clock, just the hour when, in virtuous London, we are shutting up the public houses and

TURNING OUT THE TIPSY PEOPLE,

but the Parisians, who all day long have been tramping over the asphalte with frequent intervals of cafe lounging, were now preparing to make a night of it. The war, for a wonder, was little talked about, and there was scarcely any crowd at the corner of the Rue Drouot. "Bother the latest telegrams!" Paris seemed to say. There has been no news for two days, and to-night, being Sunday, they would rather not have any news. So the children skipped in the open air, and beat upon tabors, and blew little fifes shrilly. Gangs of *Mobiots* reeled by, more or less inebriated, and singing snatches of song. The old women in the newspaper kiosques profited by the temporary surcease in the demand for journals to produce their soup pipkins and sup. Where is it made that broth which they spoon out, piping hot, at 11 P. M.? The atmosphere was redolent with the fumes of bad cigars; vast embankments of little round tables and chairs, overflowing with Sunday customers, rose in front of every cafe, and half blocked up the pavement. White-aproned waiters skimmed by unceasingly. High was the odor of Pigon poised; down came the white stream from the milk-pot deific. The clatter of cups and saucers was as the chattering of a wagon full of women. And now the cry was for "kirsch," and the demand for cognac was inconceivable in continuity.

BLOUSED WORKMEN AND WASHERWOMEN'S GIRLS,

Gavroches and painted *cocottes*, *badauds*, and *flaneurs*, National Guards and *sergents de ville*, and the entire Hodgkinson family from Stoke Newington—Hodgkinson *pere*, notwithstanding the lateness of the hour, still clasping his Murray's Guide beneath his arm—all these streamed by, merry, gossiping, laughing, flirting, joking, as though there were no war, no misery, no panic, no devil let loose upon earth. I thought I would cross over the Boulevard to see whether the old woman whom for thirty years past I can remember with her little candle and her white placard against the wall on which she produces shadowy pictures of Napoleon, Julius Cæsar, and Dr. Franklin was still at work. Yes, she was *a l'œuvre*, and for aught I know she may have been Marie Antoinette's wet-nurse, and long before the first revolution made shadow pictures of Cagliostro, Voltaire, and Adrienne Lecouvreur. It is not an easy matter to return to that side of the Boulevard you have left five minutes since. The descent of Avernus is facile; *sed revocare gradum*—there's the rub. The road was full of vehicles, blundering along in the usual perilous driving fashion of Paris. Suddenly there was a halt—a block. I took courage, and ventured to thread the labyrinth of wheels. Then the carriages began to move on very slowly and solemnly. Something was evidently approaching—something of moment, although it was obviously too late for the passage of an ambulance convoy or a funeral. Nor could it, I thought, be soldiers; for I heard no clarions and no drums.

Marshal MacMahon, Duke de Magenta.

OBITUARY.

THE DEAD HERO OF SEDAN.

The Death of Marshal MacMahon Confirmed—A Sketch of His Brilliant Military Career—Algeria, the Malakoff, Magenta, Woerth, and Sedan.

Wherever heroic, unquestioning devotion, bold and fearless daring, and consummate mastery of the art of war are held in esteem, the positive announcement of Marshal MacMahon's death from wounds sustained upon the disastrous field of Sedan will be received with unfeigned regret. He was a true soldier, who did his whole duty as best he could; and, although he perished in defense of what the verdict of history will pronounce an unrighteous cause, he died rather as a Frenchman defending the soil of France than as a hireling upholding a despot's throne. If later advices should assure the world that he is still living, the announcement will be received with joy by those who have given all their sympathies to the cause of Prussia. The following sketch of his career will be read with interest in either event, as it is more elaborate than any which have heretofore appeared in this country.

Marie Edme Patrick Maurice, Count de MacMahon, Duke de Magenta, was born on the 13th of June, 1808, in the Chateau de Sully, Department of Saone-et-Loire. He traced his descent from an illustrious Irish family of royal ancestry, which had risked and lost all for the last of the Stuart kings, and then carried to France their national traditions, ancestral pride, and historic name to mingle their blood by marriage with that of the nobility of their adopted country. His father had been a soldier before him, and had risen to the high rank of lieutenant-general in the armies of France. After the usual preliminary education, he entered the Military College of St. Cyr on the 24th of November, 1825, where he remained until the 1st of October, 1827, when, having attained the grade of sub-lieutenant, he left for the school *d'application d'etat-major*.

Attached to the 4th Hussars on the 1st of January 1830, then to the 20th Regiment of Infantry of the Line on the 2d of April following, he took part in the Algerian expedition, and was made orderly officer on the 19th of October to General Achard, in which capacity he followed the first expedition to Medeah, where he distinguished himself highly by his brilliant achievements at the battle of Teniat. Here, by a happy chance, he was first on the field, having rushed forward at the passage of the Atlas to point out the route. An incident which occurred after the battle had closed displayed to full advantage the intrepidity of his character. General Achard wished to send an order to Colonel Rulhieres at Blidah, between three and four miles off, to change the order of his march. This commission he entrusted to MacMahon, and offered him a squadron of mounted chasseurs as an escort. He declined their protection and rode off alone. His journey lay entirely through the enemy's country, which was rugged and irregular. About 600 yards from Blidah lay a ravine, broad, deep, and precipitous. MacMahon had ridden close to the ravine, when suddenly he beheld a host of Arabs in full pursuit of him from every side. One look told him his chances. There was no alternative than to jump the treacherous abyss or be butchered by his pursuers. He set his horse's head at the leap, put spur and whip to it, and cleared the ravine at a bound. The pursuing Arabs, dismayed, ventured no further, and only sent after the daring soldier a shower of bullets as horse and rider rolled over on the other side, with the poor steed's leg broken.

Elevated to the grade of lieutenant on the 20th of April, 1831, he made Knight of the Legion of Honor on the 16th of September, scarcely four years after he had left St. Cyr. Returned to France, he was successively appointed to the posts of aide-major to the 8th Cuirassiers (29th September, 1831), aide-de-camp to General Achard (16th January, 1832), when he assisted at the siege of Antwerp; aide-major once again to the 8th Cuirassiers (15th March, 1833), and finally that of captain on the 20th of September of the same year. Having served as aide-de-camp to General Bellair, and as attache to the etat-major of the camp at Compiegne during 1836, he returned to Algeria in the quality of aide-de-camp to General Bro, and afterwards, in 1837, was called on to fill the same post under the Count de Damremont.

On the 12th of July, 1840, he was appointed aide-de camp to General Changarnier, then in command in Algeria, and from that time until 1855 he did not leave Africa. Promoted to the rank of major in the Infantry Chasseurs on the 28th of October, 1840, he was soon called on by the Duke of Orleans, the eldest son of Louis Philippe, who greatly admired his martial qualities, to take the command of a battalion of chasseurs a pied. The young commander made himself soon the object of general admiration, for at the head of his chasseurs he was invincible, and his conduct at the battle of the Bois des Oliviers (21st May, 1840) was the subject of unanimous encomium. In 1845 he was made lieutenant-colonel of the Foreign Legion; in 1845, colonel of the 41st Regiment of the Line; and in 1848 was promoted to the rank of a general of brigade.

When in 1852 he was called to the command of the province of Constantine, he knew how to restrain the impetuous Arabs whilst at the same time he gave a lively impulse to the colonization of the province. Named general of division (16th July, 1852,) he was called in 1855 to the command of the 1st corps d'armee of the North, and in the same year he replaced General Canrobert in his command of the 2d division of the 2d corps of the Eastern Army, then engaged in the Crimea, in the siege of Sebastopol.

He was to the seat of war direct from France to ume this command; and when the allies resolved on the final assault upon the Russian stronghold, to MacMahon was assigned the perilous task of carrying the works of the Malakoff, which formed the key to the defenses of Sebastopol. The feat was performed on the 8th of September. The impetuous ardor of his troops proved irresistible. They entered the works and maintained for hours a desperate conflict with the Russians. Pelissier, the Commander-in-Chief, believing that the fort was mined, sent MacMahon orders to retire. "*I will hold my ground dead or alive*," was his response. And he did hold it, in spite of the infuriated charges of the baffled Russians, repeated over and over again. For this brilliant action, as well as for the many others which distinguished his military career, he was decorated with the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor on September 22, 1855, and promoted to the rank of Senator of France on June 24, 1856, the people universally applauding these tokens of Imperial favor. By the Queen of Great Britain he was also rewarded in 1856 with the name of honorary Knight Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath.

After the close of the Crimean struggle, he returned to the scene of his African exploits, being appointed in 1857 to the command of an expeditionary corps against the Kabyles, in which success still followed his arms. During the month of September, 1858, MacMahon was named Commander-in-Chief of the land and sea forces in Algeria; but he did not remain at this post long, as his services were demanded in the Italian campaign.

In the early part of 1859 he was placed in command of the 2d Corps, which was marched to Italy to the support of King Victor Emanuel in his struggle against Austria. The corps left Novara on the morning of the 3d of June, directing its march towards Turbigo, crossed the Tessino and overthrew the Austrians, who occupied the village of Robecchetto. On the next day took place the famous battle of Magenta, in which engagement MacMahon decided the victory. With a suddenness which the French had not anticipated, the Austrians, on the 4th of June, with a force of 150,000 men, attacked the advancing French at the bridge of Magenta. The choicest French troops were there, and they met the attack with unbroken front, and drove back the foe with loss. But the Austrians, reinforced at every moment, seemed destined to be the victors. MacMahon with the force under his command had early in the day crossed the river further up to execute a flank movement. He heard the booming of the guns, and in a moment realized the situation. Hastily reversing his orders he advanced against the enemy. The movement proved decisive. The Austrians were utterly routed and fled in disorder, leaving 7000 prisoners in the hands of the victors, and 20,000 soldiers killed and wounded on the field of battle. He was named on the field Marshal of France and Duke de Magenta, as a recognition of his services, and went on from victory to victory, contributing greatly to that of Solferino and covering the heights from Monte-Medolano to Cavriana, heights heretofore deemed inaccessible, with his troops.

When the French made their triumphal entry into Milan, after the battle of Magenta, a pleasing incident occurred. A little child of six years tendered MacMahon, as he rode at the front, a bouquet. The soldier leaned forward from his horse to accept the offering, and as he did so he caught the child in his arms and kissed her. "I should like to ride with you," she exclaimed. "So you shall, my pet," was MacMahon's response; and he placed her in front of him on his horse, and thus the two rode together through the streets of the liberated city to the great Cathedral, to the intense delight of the enthusiastic multitude. His reception in Paris, after the close of the war, was equally enthusiastic. He was fairly smothered with bouquets and wreaths.

In November, 1861, MacMahon was sent to Berlin, as Ambassador Extraordinary and special representative of the Emperor of the French at the coronation of William I as King of Prussia. On the 5d of September, 1864, he was again sent back to Africa, as Governor-General of Algeria and Commander-in-Chief of the French forces in that turbulent colony. He repressed disorder there with an iron hand, but contributed far more to the consolidation of the French dominion by wise reforms in the civil administration of the country. His last important act was the suppression of a revolt by one of the native tribes, in 1869; and at the outbreak of the war with Prussia he was summoned back to France to take command of the 1st corps, to which he was transferred from the 3d.

With the prominent part taken by him in the present struggle, the whole world is familiar. He was placed by the Emperor in command of the army of the Rhine, comprising his own corps and those of De Failly and Felix Douay, the 5th and 7th, with his general headquarters at Strasburg. His reputation as a soldier was second to that of none other of Napoleon's generals, and France expected him to maintain his brilliant and successful record intact. But overwhelming numbers were against him. On the 4th of August, General Abel Douay's division of his own corps was defeated at Weissenburg; on the 6th, came the rout of his entire army at Woerth, followed by his forced and disastrous march to the west, in the face of the advancing victorious Crown Prince of Prussia; and on the 1st of September, after a protracted and heroic struggle with an army twice the size of his own, he was hemmed up in the fortress of Sedan, suffering from wounds which devolved the humiliation of surrender upon his successor in command, General Wimpffen.

And now the report of MacMahon's death is confirmed by the concession of the Paris journals. The hero of Magenta is dead after a career of unusual brilliancy, which was destined unhappily at its close to be overshadowed by defeat. He was never regarded as a favorite with the Emperor, and is said never to have been an imperialist at heart; but he respected the authority of his superiors, as he enforced his own upon his subordinates, and upheld to the last the tottering throne of the Bonapartes with all the power that was placed within his reach. The sacrifice of such a man to the overweening ambition of Louis Napoleon Bonaparte is a sacrifice which France could ill afford to make.

SECOND EDITION

TO-DAY'S CABLE NEWS.

The French Republic.

UNITED STATES RECOGNITION.

The New Boundaries of France.

The Situation at Metz.

Its Contemplated Surrender

Italy in Revolution

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

The New Boundary of France.

BERLIN, Sept. 8.—The part of Lorraine now in Prussian hands, and all of Alsace, will probably represent the territory to be demanded from France as an indemnity by Prussia.

The western frontier will begin at Esch, on the border of Luxemburg, flanking the river Moselle at about ten miles from its western bank, crossing that stream at Curney, half way between Metz and Pont-a-Mousson, then following the course of the Moselle and Meurthe ten miles from the eastern bank of the latter to Mont Dapon. The southwestern frontier will consist of the present boundaries of the departments of the Upper and Lower Rhine, Haut, and Bas Rhin. This district comprehends Alsace and Saarburg, Saagemund, Metz, Thionville, Chateau Salins, Pfalsburg, Bitche, Weissenburg, etc.

Contemplated Surrender of Metz.

Marshal Bazaine is still negotiating for the surrender of Metz.

The French Prisoners

in German hands are enthusiastic at the Emperor's deposition.

Attentions to Napoleon.

Every attention and courtesy is shown to the Emperor, who is at Wilhelmschohe, near Cassel.

Peace again Possible.

PARIS, Sept. 8.—The *Journal de Paris* says that notwithstanding it was at first announced that the efforts for mediation had failed, it now seems that the project may succeed.

Italy Reported in Revolution,

Despatches received here from Italy state that the proclamation of the French republic has caused the greatest agitation there.

A despatch from Marseilles says that a republic has been proclaimed in Italy, but this is not confirmed.

Prussian Strategy Puzzling to the French.

No Prussians have yet been seen in the Department of the Seine. The strategists are puzzled by the abandonment of the siege of Montmedy when the town was half burned. The Prussians, under General Moring, have occupied Rheims.

Prussia Will Permit No Interference.

LONDON, Sept. 8.—The Berlin *Correspondence* says that all thought of admitting mediation or intervention has been abandoned, for the present at least.

Progress of the Invasion.

PARIS, Sept. 8.—The Prefect of Haut Marne announces to the Ministry that St. Dizier has been occupied by the enemy.

A force of about 2000 has also appeared in front of Laon.

A detachment of about 50 Uhlans was repulsed there by the Garde Mobile, which occupied the citadel.

Communication Between Paris and Thaun

and Muhlhouse has been restored, as well as the communication between Paris and Mezieres.

Successful French Sortie at Strasburg.

It reported here that the garrison at Strasburg yesterday made a successful sortie, killing a large number of Prussians. It is said that the Prussians have been decimated since the siege began by the fire of the garrison.

The American Recognition of the Republic.

PARIS, Sept. 8.—Late yesterday afternoon Minister Washburne had an interview with Jules Favre, at which he announced that the American Government had recognized the sister Republic of France. M. Favre was much moved, and, grasping Mr. Washburne by the hand, he exclaimed, "I receive the notification with gratitude and profound emotion."

New French Ambassadors.

It is reported that Louis Blanc, Ledru Rollin, and Dupaisse will be appointed as the ambassadors to London, Washington, and Vienna respectively.

BRUSSELS, Sept. 8.

The Count Palikao

is at Namur, where throngs of French prisoners pass hourly.

Fresh Peace Rumors.

LONDON, Sept. 8.—Rumors prevail here that peace proposals have been laid before the King of Prussia from France.

The Political Outbreaks.

LONDON, Sept. 8—12:30 P. M.—The leading bankers here regard the political outbreaks as unfavorable.

The Bank of England

has made no change in its rate to-day, but money is rather active.

[Messrs. D. C. Wharton Smith & Co., of this city, have received the following private despatch.]

Thiers on a Peace Mission.

LONDON, Sept. 8—10 A. M.—Paris despatches say M. Thiers has gone to meet King William on a peace mission.

The French Republic Recognized by the United States.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—Under instructions from the Government of the United States Mr. Washburne yesterday recognized the new Government in France, and tendered the congratulations of the President at the establishment of a republic.

Jules Favre's Diplomatic Circular.

PARIS, Sept. 7.—(Special to the N. Y. *Tribune*.)—Jules Favre has completed the circular to the diplomatic agents of France, of which I gave you a sketch two days ago. It is clear, full, and resolute. He reminds foreign governments that no man has more steadily supported the policy of peace than himself. I am still the friend of peace, he says, but of an honorable peace which is the only durable peace. "The dynasty of the Napoleons has fallen, and France arises free. If the King of Prussia, who marched upon us declaring that he warred upon the empire, and not upon France, means to continue hostilities now become impious, and a war against humanity, upon his head be the responsibility. If this be his decision, France accepts it. We will not cede one inch of French territory, nor one stone of the fortresses of France. A disgraceful peace to-day would be a war of extermination to-morrow. We will not make peace to gain time for making war; we will rather make war to gain an enduring peace. We have a resolute army still in the field. We have well-provided forts and a well-established circle of fortifications around the capital. Above all, we have three breasts of three hundred thousand combatants within our walls, armed, equipped, and determined to hold our ramparts to the last. If our forts shall be taken, we have our walls. If our walls shall be taken, we have the barricades of Paris. Paris, armed in her streets, can hold out for months, and conquer. If Paris falls, France in arms will avenge her. It is necessary that Europe should fully understand our determination. We have accepted power with no other object. We will not keep power a moment if we do not find all Paris and all France united with us in our indomitable resolution. In a word, we desire peace; but if this disastrous war is forced upon us, we will wage it to the bitter end."

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, Sept. 8—11:30 A. M.—Consols for money and account, 92. American securities firm; U. S. 5-20s of 1862, 89; of 1865, old, 88¾; of 1867, 87¾; 10-40s, 84½. Stocks quiet; Erie, 18¾; Illinois Central, 112¾; Atlantic and Great Western, 24.

FRANKFORT, Sept. 7.—U. S. bonds closed steady at 92½.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 8—11:30 A. M.—Cotton heavy; middling uplands, 9¼@9¾d.; middling Orleans, 9¾@9¾d. The sales to-day are estimated at 8000 bales. Corn, 28s. 9d.

LONDON, Sept. 8.—Tallow, 44s. 3d.@44s. 6d. Calcutta linseed dull at 62s.

FROM THE WEST.

Wyoming Territory Election.

CHEYENNE, Sept. 8.—The election yesterday passed off quietly throughout the Territory. Jones, the Republican candidate, was elected delegate to Congress by a small majority.

Women Voting.

Mrs. Church Howe, wife of United States Marshal Howe, was the first lady who ever voted for delegate to Congress. The ladies voted generally throughout the Territory. They cast 171 votes at the Cheyenne precinct.

Michigan Politics.

DETROIT, Sept. 8.—The Republicans have renominated William L. Stoughton for Congress in the Second district. The Democrats nominated Myron Rider and N. B. Eldridge, of the First district.

FROM NEW YORK.

The Republican State Nominations.

SARATOGA, Sept. 8.—The following is the ticket as nominated by the convention:—For Governor, Stewart L. Woodford, of Kings county; Lieutenant-Governor, Sigismund Kauffman, of Kings county; Comptroller, Abiah W. Palmer, of Dutchess county; Canal Commissioners, Absalom Nelson, of Erie county, for the long term, and Alexander Barkley, of Washington county, for the short term; State Prison Inspector, John Parkhurst, of Clinton county.

—The Trustees of the proposed new Lunatic Asylum at Worcester, Mass., recently paid $100,000 for 200 acres, upon which they propose erecting the building.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE,
Thursday, Sept. 8, 1870.

The money market presents no new feature of interest, call borrowers being supplied freely at about 6 per cent. on choice collaterals, and business men having credit at the banks at 6 per cent. on the best short date paper, but this figure is confined to the banks, the same grade of paper ranging on the streets from 7@9 per cent., according to circumstances. The supply of currency is fair, but there can be no doubt that the banks are brought well down to their line of legal reserves.

Gold is very quiet and steady, the sales ranging up to noon from 114@114¼, with a slight downward tendency.

Government bonds are also quiet, and prices without material change.

Stocks were moderately active and steady; sales of State 6s, first series, at 106. City 6s sold at 101¾ for the old bonds and at 101¼ for the old do.

Reading Railroad sold at 48¼@48·31, Pennsylvania at 58¾@58¾, Minehill at 51, Lehigh Valley at 58¾, and Oil Creek and Allegheny at 45¾. 27 was bid for Philadelphia and Erie, and 38 for Catawissa preferred.

Lehigh Navigation stock sold at 34@34¼. The balance of the list was neglected but steady.

LAND SALES OF THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.—The sales of the Land Department of the Union Pacific Railroad Company for the month of August were 14,588 54-100 acres, amounting to $78,755 90, averaging $5·40 per acre. The total land sales of the company amount to $1,042,597·77.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

BEFORE BOARDS.

100 sh Read R....48 3-16 | 100 sh Read R..c.48 3-16

FIRST BOARD.

$500 Pa 6s, 1st sc..106 | 100 sh Read R..b60. 48¼
$500 do.....106 | 100 do.....b5.48·41
$60000 do.....c.108 | 100 do.....21. 48¼
$200 City 6s, Old...101¾ | 200 do....ls.48 3-16
$1000 City 6s, New..101¾ | 100 do..rg&in. 48¾
$200 do.....101¾ | 400 do..s5&in. 48¾
$3500 C & Am 6s, 83, b5 93 | 100 do..s5&in. 48¾
$2000 C & A m 6s,89 10ts..... 95 | 6 sh Penna R..ls. 58¾
$10000 Am Gold..ls.114¼ | 1 do.....c. 58¾
$10000 do.....ls.114 | 10 do..... 58¾
2 sh Minehl R. 51 | 48 sh Leh N 58.....
25 sh Leh V R..ls. 58¾ | Monday.....34
100 sh O C& A R.b38 45¾ | 100 do.....b30. 34¼

NARR & LADNER, brokers, report this morning Gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M.....114 | 11·40 A. M.....113¾
11·00 " .....114¼ | 11·45 " 113¾
11·05 " .....114 | 11·50 " 113¾
11·20 " .....113¾ | 12·04 P. M.....113¾
11·25 " .....114 | 12·18 " 113¾

MESSRS. WILLIAM PAINTER & CO., No. 36 S. Third street, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 114¼@114¾; 5-20s of 1862, 112¾@113¾; do. 1864, 111¾@111¾; do. 1865, 111¾@111¾; do., July, 1865, 110¾@110¾; do., July, 1867, 110¾@110¾; do. July, 1868, 110¾@110¾; 5s 10-40, 106¾@106; U. S. Pacific RR. Cy. 6s, 111¾@112. Gold, 113¾@114.

JAY COOKE & CO. quote Government securities as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 114¼@114¾; 5-20s of 1862, 112¾@113¾; do. 1864, 111¾@111¾; do. 1865, 111¾@111¾; do. Nov. 1865, 111¾@111¾; do. do., July, 110¾@110¾; do. do., 1867, 110¾@110¾; do. 1868, 110¾@110¾; 10-40s, 106¾@106¾; Pacifics, 111¾@111½. Gold, 114.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

THE NEW-BORN REPUBLIC.

From the N. Y. Times.

The excitement kindled by the war will rapidly undergo a change of character. Revolution takes the place of battle. Germany has proved itself the master of France, and is now in a condition to dictate the terms of peace. Its will must be the law. Further resistance on the part of France may widen the area of its own desolation and intensify the sufferings of its people, but cannot essentially alter the result. That is fixed. France, wounded and defeated, must submit to the conqueror. The spirit of its people will chafe under the trial, but their sagacity will be shown by reserving for the regeneration of their country the strength that would be wasted in bloody opposition to German arms. The republic opens to them a new destiny, which will yield to peace glories denied the empire and its war.

We assume that the republic, as the choice of the French people, will be allowed to pursue a pacific course unmolested. The one whose fierce struggle clouded the close of the last century was made warlike by the necessities of its existence. Kings conspired to effect its destruction. Its excesses alienated sympathy, which the gallantry of its struggle did not restore. The condition of Europe to-day is different. A power has arisen to which even monarchs pay homage. The public opinion which condemned as a crime the readiness of Napoleon to make the nomination of a Hohenzollern to the throne of Spain a cause of war, would revolt against the craft of kings intent upon stifling the birth of an organized democracy. The republic of 1848 was destroyed by the treacherous usurpation of its President—not by the action of other powers. It can scarcely be said to have been a success at any period of its existence. The scholastic theories which crippled it from the outset gave vitality to an element which formed the foundation of Louis Napoleon's earliest power. From this source of trouble the republic which succeeds the Napoleonic dynasty is happily free. The last eighteen years have developed a vast and powerful middle class, whose interests array them against disorder, and whose influence is apparent in the prevailing moderation. There is no trace of the suddenly-unchained savagery which imparted horror to the days of '92—no rankling sense of aristocratic injustice to engender hostility to a class and render their destruction inevitable. On the other hand, we hear nothing now of Louis Blanc's national workshops, and no proposal is made to elevate a man to distinction because he adds *ouvrier* to his name. Forbearance and good sense have so far predominated. The wreck of a dynasty is good-humoredly swept away. The people of Paris resume the exercise of a power of which nineteen years ago they were robbed. They resolve that they will be their own rulers, and the quiet, orderly inauguration of a republic is evidence of their fitness for self-government.

If King William were honest in his declaration that the purpose of his invasion was to rid France and Europe of a Bonaparte, and that against the people of France he waged no war, the substitution of a republic for an empire will furnish no cause of quarrel. There is nothing incompatible with this idea in his continued march toward Paris. That is the proper place for the adjustment of the terms of peace. Stern as these will probably be, we cannot suppose that the acceptance of a monarch will be one of them. There are features in Bismarck's nature which indicate him as a check upon the anti-republican proclivities of the brave old King. The Minister will comprehend, though his sovereign may not, that a war directed against a Bonaparte cannot be converted into a war against a republic without throwing away the moral strength of the German cause, and repelling the sympathy with which free peoples everywhere have watched its progress. And the Provisional Government, in its turn, will commit a fatal blunder if it find in the advance of the German armies, or in the terms demanded by the King, a reason for plunging into an unequal contest. If the cession of French territory be exacted, it can but submit. If indemnity is called for, it can but pay. These misfortunes are the legacy of a dynasty which is already odious. Its quarrels the republic is under no obligation to espouse. The inherent strength and capacity of the latter will be tested by its ability to resist ignorant clamor upon these subjects. Its temper and success in regard to them will indicate the probabilities of its own existence.

For the chances of the Republic are contingent upon its power to guide the passions of the people, and to utilize the resources they still possess. As war is always a demoralizing agency, an attempt to drive back the German forces, besides being in the nature of things hopeless, will bring France so much nearer anarchy. From that catastrophe the friends of the Republic will pray that it may be preserved. It must maintain order as part of the price of liberty.

How far a peaceful revolution in France may affect the revolutionary elements which slumber throughout Europe, it would be idle at present to consider. That it will exercise a large influence we cannot doubt. To make this influence wholesome and universal, the new leaders of the French people must apply to the material interests of the country the energy and the means which the more thoughtless would expend to no purpose in hostilities. The Republic has its origin in the distress and the exigencies of the country, and it may best demonstrate the force and fitness of its mission by laying the foundation of early peace. If there is aught dishonorable in the terms of peace, the dishonor will not attach to a country which, for the time, is powerless.

ITALY, ROME AND THE POPE.

From the N. Y. Herald.

We have the news from Florence that on the 29th ultimo the *Gazette d'Italia* of that city had published an official circular notifying all tenants that the Ministerial Council had decided to transfer the government to Rome before the end of September; that the government makes this announcement in order to exonerate itself from claims to indemnity; that the news came on Florence like a thunderbolt; that the genuineness of the notice is doubted, but affirmed, and that this policy explains the presence of the Italian army on the Roman frontier, and why Prince Napoleon postponed his announced departure from Florence; that there is a panic among the property holders of the city, and that many projected public works therein had been abandoned.

Thus, then, the dream of Young Italy, of Rome as her capital, is about to be fulfilled. This grand idea began first to impress itself upon the Italian people with the annexation to the national nucleus of Sardinia of the Austrian appendages of Lombardy, Parma, Modena, Tuscany, etc., in 1859, as the fruits, with the aid of Napoleon III, of the war of Sardinia with Austria. The idea was strengthened into a popular Italian ultimatum a year or two later with the revolution effected in the kingdom of Naples by Garibaldi, whereby the southern territories of the peninsula and the beautiful island of Sicily were incorporated in the new Italian kingdom. But in 1859 the Italians were disappointed in Napoleon's treaty of Villafranca, which left Venice and all those petty Italian districts east of the Mincio still in the possession of Austria. In this matter, however, what Napoleon failed to do in 1859 Prussia did for Italy at Sadowa in 1866, and with the incorporation of Venice and the surrounding country in their new kingdom the leading spirits of young Italy became impatient for Rome and restive under the offensive checks and cloudy policy of Napoleon. They had lost faith in him because, in compensation for what he had done for them, he had appropriated to France their Alpine provinces of Nice and Savoy. Now the coast is clear. Napoleon, his empire and his dynasty and his offensive despotism over the Government of Victor Emanuel are removed; Rome and the Roman States are open to Italy, and she is going in to occupy them. Rome is to be the capital of the Italian kingdom that is and of the Italian republic that is to be; and in exchange for the States of the Church and his temporal power the Holy Father is to have a liberal annual allowance from the Italian treasury and the recognition of his dogma of infallibility as the head of his Church, but with perfect freedom to every citizen to entertain his own opinions on the subject.

The Holy Father will, perhaps, chafe a little at first at the loss of his temporalities, but in the reflection that his kingdom is not of the kingdoms of this world he will find great comfort. Likewise in his infallibility will he not rest upon the rock of St. Peter? With the transfer of the Italian capital to Rome, we shall doubtless see "the Eternal City" rising like a phœnix from its ashes, brightened up into new life, with new palaces, public edifices, hotels, new streets and boulevards and fountains, and museums of art, and railways and canals, and theatres, and a free press, and a free church, and all the embellishments of a modern capital of a great and flourishing State. We expect that a few years hence the traveller over the Roma Campagna will find its miasma drained off and the plain sparkling with its villas, cottages, and fruitful gardens, and that he will find the ragged beggars of the streets of Rome vastly diminished in numbers, and the banditti of the neighboring mountains transferred to Greece. Hence we consent to the removal of the capital of Italy from Florence to Rome, but with the distinct understanding that the Holy Father shall be well provided for and shall not be rudely disturbed in his dogma of infallibility. If any one shall so transgress let him be anathema.

OUR GERMAN-AMERICANS AND THE WAR.

From the N. Y. World.

We do not expect our German fellow-citizens to enter into, nor even to quite understand, the warm interest felt by native Americans in the new republic which has so suddenly arisen out of the ruins of the French empire. They have not been educated in our schools; there is no reason why they should share our patriotic veneration for the illustrious actors in our Revolution; their early training has not favored that association of ideas by which we connect the name of Lafayette with that of Washington; their sentiments and ours towards France are not only different, but repugnant. The France which has left the deepest impression upon their minds is the France of the first Napoleon—a France grasping, aggressive, despotic; a France which invaded, oppressed, and humiliated their Fatherland, and which with just cause was detested by all her children. The France, on the other hand, which has left the liveliest impression on the minds of native-born Americans, is the France by whose generous aid we achieved our independence; the France which cherished with us a common hatred of England; the France which lionized our Franklin and *feted* our Jefferson; which in the throes of her mighty revolution was smitten with admiration of our republican institutions. It would be absurd for us to expect our estimable German fellow-citizens to share the traditionary feelings which native Americans have always cherished towards the country of Rochambeau and Lafayette.

We do not ask our German citizens to accompany us in the quickened movement of the American pulse at the news of the declaration of the republic in France. We should not respect them if they affected an enthusiasm which their lineage, training, and patriotic associations do not permit them to feel. We shall not question the sincerity of their attachment to the institutions of their adopted country if they do not go into impulsive ecstasies over the revolution which has just taken place in France? It would betray a fickleness and levity which we believe is no part of the German character for them to transfer their sympathies to France because the war is no longer a war against the French empire, but against the French republic. They took sides at the outset with their native land, and we do not expect them to go over to France in consequence of any incidents or results of the war. So long as their attachment to the land of their birth does not conflict with their loyalty to their adopted country, we more than tolerate, we admire, their pride in the achievements and interest in the success of the German armies. As Americans we are glad, for our own sake, that this kind of patriotism runs in the German blood. Their children and their children's children, born upon our soil, will have no personal recollections of any other country than ours, and their whole capacity for loyal attachment will be given to this country.

It is no impeachment of the sincerity of the preference of our German citizens for the republican institutions under which they live that they do not exult with us over the new French republic. It is an experiment; and like previous attempts of the kind in France, it may turn out to be an abortive experiment. Native Americans will give it, as they have given all previous trials, their warm encouragement and moral support. Whatever may be its fate, Americans ardently hope for its success. If King William continues the war to smother and extinguish it, he will alienate from his cause all native-born Americans. But we cannot reasonably expect our German citizens to enter into this view. They will naturally hold that the war, having been once begun, may be legitimately continued without reference to changes of government in the nation which was the aggressor. They are fairly entitled to their sentiments; but they cannot expect such of our citizens as have no German ties to forget the traditions of their country or to renounce the interest they have always manifested in the propagation of republican institutions. If King William recognizes the republic and offers to conclude a liberal peace with it, native-born and German-born Americans will alike recognize his magnanimity and applaud his wisdom. In that event the birth of the new republic will be greeted with unanimous joy in the United States; by the Americans and Irish in accordance with our habitual practice on all similar occasions, and by the Germans because they can then reconcile their republican sentiments with their Prussian predilections. But if King William continues the war to crush and destroy the republic, or if he exacts of it humiliating and degrading terms against which the national honor of France revolts, there can be but one sentiment respecting his conduct among citizens of American birth, who have sucked republicanism and love for France with their mother's milk. Political parties in this country will not divide, they cannot afford to divide, on the propriety of giving American sympathy to a French republic. To withhold such sympathy, or even to be suspected of lukewarmness, would be fatal to any political party in the United States. In 1848, staunch Democrats like Douglas, and ardent abolitionists like John P. Hale, united with Southerners like Jefferson Davis in expressions of sympathy and congratulation, and nobody voted against the resolutions in the Senate. When they went down to the House for concurrence, men of such conflicting political views and party relations as Joshua Giddings, Howell Cobb, Abraham Lincoln, Andrew Johnson, and David Wilmot voted with the 174 yeas, while only two obscure members, never afterwards heard of in our politics, voted nay. Our people have not changed, and none of our native politicians will dare to hazard their influence by abetting a Prussian King in an attempt to strangle a French republic. But a large toleration and considerate indulgence will be practised towards our German fellow-citizens, who would forfeit their own esteem and ours if they did not prove true and loyal to the land of their birth so long as there is no conflict between it and their adopted country. No German will lose anything in this country by sympathy with Prussia; but the demagogues who have sought to profit by that sympathy find themselves in an embarrassing position by the sudden turn of affairs which has led to the proclamation of the French republic.

PITY FOR THE FALLEN.

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

Whatever his sympathies during the war, one can but pity the dethroned Emperor, who in these fifty days has been so suddenly plunged from a high to a low estate. He is, indeed, an object of commiseration, as stripped of his royal robes he is led away to a German citadel, while his countrymen vie with one another in heaping curses and odium upon his name, and in removing from sight every object which may recall the dynasty which he represented, and in which he took such pride. What terrible mental suffering this unfortunate man must have endured, in addition to his physical ailments during the past four weeks! How keen and bitter his anguish and self-reproach since the Prussians burst through his Saar line of defence, and forced home upon him the terrible conviction that he had declared war before he was ready for it, and against an enemy who excelled his own troops in numbers, generals, and *morale!* When one reflects upon this he can but feel compassion for the fallen Emperor in this the hour of his dire calamity.

It is quite the fashion to denounce and ridicule Napoleon now that he is down. And yet he was human. He was and is, like the rest of mortals, imbued with the same ambition, love of display, of power, and of prestige. It was dishonorable and dishonest for him to overturn the republic which the French people had entrusted to his keeping; but he did what very many others would have done under similar circumstances. From infancy he had been taught by his mother and attendants to believe that one day his uncle's prophecy, that "he should be the hope of his house," would be realized. He probably justified himself to himself for the *coup d'etat* on the ground that if he did not seize the reins of authority and overthrow the French Senate that body would pursue just that course of treatment toward him. He entered upon this war because he was ambitious—ambitious to win glory for France and his dynasty. If ambition were a crime, how few there are of us who would not be criminals!

Napoleon was furthermore hounded forward to the conflict by a mad-cap ministry, well typified in Ollivier who openly declared that every member of the Corps Legislatif opposing the war ought to be shot. The Emperor was furthermore cordially supported by his people in making war. They were eager for the fray, and have been anxious to measure swords with the Germans ever since Sadowa. It is hardly the just thing for them to now turn round and bitterly decry their fallen chief as the author of all their humiliating defeats and calamities.

The Emperor has unquestionably been as unscrupulous and dishonest as he was ambitious, but no man is so wicked that he does not deserve pity and compassion when cast down as Napoleon now is. No one is so wholly bad that he has not performed some good which should be remembered in his favor. All France is filled with evidences of Napoleon's wisdom and judgment displayed in some directions. Let us always give the devil his due. In this connection we were going to observe, it is very significant that the denunciations of Napoleon heard here come almost wholly from the French. It is in the French cafes and business houses, etc., that his name is execrated. The Germans, on the contrary, express pity for the fallen man.

THE EMPIRE NOT FRANCE.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

Despite its cumbrous machinery and its multitudinous *claque*, the empire of Napoleon III was never strong in the affections nor approved by the judgment of France. A majority may have been willing to endure it, as their only practical defense against the red spectre of socialist democracy; the vast array of offices-holders and stipendiaries doubtless supported it while it lasted, because it supported them; but by the intellect, the conscience, the humanity, the generous aspirations of the French people, it was always loathed for the perfidy and treason in which it was conceived, the cruelty and bloodshed through which it achieved domination. Despite its pretenses and shows of popular support, the first rude shock of adversity proved it a baseless fabric of fraud and force, which vanished like a fog-bank in the sunshine of a bright and breezy day.

Having detested and denounced it from the first, we heartily rejoice in the providence which has kept alive the high priest of this baleful and bloody imposture to be a witness of its shameful collapse and dissolution. No fraud so gigantic ever before perished so swiftly and so utterly. The fall of the First Napoleon seems august by comparison. He was a usurper and a destroyer of liberty; his despotism was Asiatic in its completeness; falsehood was his element, and murder his approved resource—witness Toussaint and D'Enghein—but he was susceptible to generous emotions and not incapable of magnanimity. The last Napoleon is a bad copy of his supposed uncle with the heart and brain left out.

The servile crew who fawned upon him in his pride of power will of course demur to this judgment. "If he had no great qualities, how came he to achieve so lofty an eminence?" Had he *not* been presumed a nephew of the great Corsican, this question might have been deemed forcible. But the ignorant peasantry of the provinces, who inherited a tradition of the glories of the first empire, and had forgotten its exactions and its calamities, voted for Louis Napoleon as President because of his alleged relationship to the great warrior who hoisted the French flag over Mantua, Vienna, Berlin, Madrid, Moscow, and whose death on St. Helena had been generally accepted as an atonement for his crimes. The priesthood as a class had their own reasons for preferring Louis Napoleon's election to that of Cavaignac: so he was chosen. All beyond that was possible to any one intrusted with the sword of France who was base enough to forswear himself and point it at her breast.

Louis Bonaparte still lives; but Cæsarism, whereof he was chief priest and prophet, is dead forever. It has debauched and weakened his country; it has repaid her neither with glory nor with splendor; let its putrid remains be speedily buried, and let Republican France receive the generous sympathy invoked by the disasters she has inherited, and the perils by which she is environed. Hitherto, the Germans, so wantonly assailed, have had our best wishes; now, we fervently trust that their leader's heart may be inclined to peace on terms which France can accept without dishonor, and without being impatient to efface its memory in another war unto death.

POLITICAL.

FOR SHERIFF,

WILLIAM R. LEEDS,

TENTH WARD. [7 11 tf

FOR REGISTER OF WILLS,

1870,

WILLIAM M. BUNN,

SIXTEENTH WARD.

Late Private Company F, 72d P. V. [7 11 tf

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

At the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, held on Monday, September 5, 1870, the following gentlemen were duly elected Directors for the ensuing year, viz.:—

DANIEL SMITH, Jr., | HENRY LEWIS,
ISAAC HAZLEHURST, | J. GILLINGHAM FELL,
THOMAS ROBINS, | DANIEL HADDOCK, Jr.,
JOHN DEVEREUX, | FRANKLIN A. COMLY.
THOMAS SMITH,

And at a meeting of the Directors on the same day, DANIEL SMITH, Jr., Esq., was unanimously re-elected President.

9 7 tf WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary.

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

SEPTEMBER 5, 1870.

The Directors have this day declared a dividend of SEVEN DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS per share on the stock of the Company for the last six months, which will be paid to the stockholders or their legal representatives, after the 15th inst.

9 6 9t WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT APplication will be made to the Treasurer of the City of Philadelphia for the issue of a new certificate of City Loan in the place of one which has been lost or mislaid, viz., No. 15,169 (Bounty Loan, No. 3) for Five Hundred Dollars, in the name of Susanna Orr, Executrix. JAMES W. PAUL,

8 24 6w* Attorney of Susanna Orr.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE JEFFERSON BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

THE IMPERISHABLE PERFUME!—AS A rule, the perfumes now in use have no permanency. An hour or two after their use there is no trace of perfume left. How different is the result succeeding the use of MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER! Days after its application the handkerchief exhales a most delightful, delicate, and agreeable fragrance. 3 1 tuths

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE HAMILTON BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

TREGO'S TEABERRY TOOTHWASH.

It is the most pleasant, cheapest and best dentifrice extant. Warranted free from injurious ingredients.
It Preserves and Whitens the Teeth!
Invigorates and Soothes the Gums!
Purifies and Perfumes the Breath!
Prevents Accumulation of Tartar!
Cleanses and Purifies Artificial Teeth!
Is a Superior Article for Children!
Sold by all druggists and dentists.
A. M. WILSON, Druggist, Proprietor,
3 2 10m Cor. NINTH AND FILBERT Sts., Philada.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE CHESNUT STREET BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.—THE College Year will open on THURSDAY, September 15. Candidates for admission will present themselves at 10½ o'clock on that day.

FRANCIS A. JACKSON,
9 5 10t Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE CHESNUT HILL SAVINGS AND LOAN BANKING COMPANY, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

THE UNION FIRE EXTINGUISHER COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA

Manufacture and sell the Improved, Portable Fire Extinguisher. Always Reliable.

D. T. GAGE,
5 30 tf No. 118 MARKET St., General Agent.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE UNITED STATES BANKING COMPANY, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one million dollars, with the right to increase the same to five million dollars.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.
CAPITAL, £2,000,000.
SABINE, ALLEN & DULLES, Agents,
9 1 FIFTH and WALNUT Streets.

JAMES M. SCOVEL, LAWYER,
No. 113 PLUM STREET, CAMDEN, N. J.
Collections made anywhere inside of New Jersey. 8 16 30t

HEADQUARTERS FOR EXTRACTING Teeth with fresh Nitrous-Oxide Gas. Absolutely no pain. Dr. F. R. THOMAS, formerly operator at the Colton Dental Rooms, devotes his entire practice to the painless extraction of teeth. Office, No. 911 WALNUT Street. 1 26

WARDALE G. McALLISTER, Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
No. 308 BROADWAY,
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WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

TOWER CLOCKS.

G. W. RUSSELL,

No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,

Agent for STEVENS' PATENT TOWER CLOCKS, both Remontoir & Graham Escapement, striking hour only, or striking quarters, and repeating hour on full chime.

Estimates furnished on application either personally or by mail. 5 25

WILLIAM B. WARNE & CO., Wholesale Dealers in WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
S. E. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets,
3 26] Second floor, and late of No. 35 S. THIRD St.

SUMMER RESORTS.

CONGRESS HALL.

CAPE MAY, N. J.,

Opens June 1. Closes October 1

Mark and Simon Hassler's Orchestra, and full Military Band, of 120 pieces.

TERMS—$3 50 per day June and September. $4 00 per day July and August.
The new wing is now completed.
Applications for Rooms, address

4 15 52t J. F. OAKE, Proprietor

THE "CHALFONTE," ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., is now open. Railroad from the house to the beach.
6 11 3m ELISHA ROBERTS, Proprietor.

WHISKY, WINE, ETC.

CARSTAIRS & McCALL,

No. 126 Walnut and 21 Granite Sts.

IMPORTERS OF

Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

PURE RYE WHISKIES.

IN BOND AND TAX PAID. 3 8 3p5

WILLIAM ANDERSON & CO., DEALERS IN Fine Whiskies,
No. 146 North SECOND Street,
Philadelphia.

INSURANCE.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office southeast corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.
MARINE INSURANCES
On Vessels, Cargo and Freight to all parts of the world.
INLAND INSURANCES
On goods by river, canal, lake and land carriage to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
Merchandise generally; on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY
November 1, 1869.

$200,000	United States Five Per Cent. Loan, ten-forties	$216,000·00
100,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan (lawful money)	107,750·00
80,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881	80,000·00
200,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	213,250·00
200,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax)	209,925·00
100,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	98,000·00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	450·00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Second mortgage Six per Cent. Bonds	22,625·00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantee)	20,000·00
80,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	15,000·00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	4,270·00
13,500	Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 250 shares stock	14,000·00
5,000	North Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 100 shares stock	3,900·00
10,000	Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company, 80 shares stock	7,500·00
$46,900	Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Property	$46,900·00
$1,931,400 Par.	Market value,	$1,955,270·0
Cost, $1,915,622·27.		
Real Estate		35,000·00
Bills Receivable for Insurances made		$23,700·75
Balances due at Agencies:— Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest, and other debts due the Company		85,097·93
Stock, Scrip, etc., of Sundry Corporations, $4706. Estimated value		3,740·20
Cash in Bank	$168,318·88	
Cash in Drawer	972·26	
		169,291·14
		$1,852,100·04

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	Samuel E. Stokes,
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Edmund A. Souder,	Edward Darlington,
Theophilus Paulding,	H. Jones Brooke,
James Traquair,	Edward Lafourcade.
Henry Sloan,	Jacob Riegel,
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FAME INSURANCE COMPANY,

No. 809 CHESNUT Street.
INCORPORATED 1856. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL $300,000.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
Insurance against Loss or Damage by Fire either Perpetual or Temporary Policies.

DIRECTORS.

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IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.,

LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,
$8,000,000 IN GOLD.
PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,
4] No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.
CHAS. M. PREVOST CHAS. F. HERRING

INSURANCE.

Life Insurance for the People!

HOMESTEAD
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF PENNSYLVANIA.

OFFICE:
No. 701 CHESNUT Street,
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To place Life Insurance within reach of all, has adopted a system of

MONTHLY PAYMENT OF PREMIUMS

Peculiarly adapted to the ability of ALL WORKING FOR SALARIES OR WAGES.

Special attention is called to this Company's

GRADUATING POLICY,

An original feature, designed to protect shareholders in Building Associations, and all others who have borrowed money or purchased property payable in instalments extending over a series of years, by CANCELLING any balance of indebtedness remaining UNPAID in case of DEATH.

THIS COMPANY ISSUES

All the ordinary forms of Life and Endowment Policies at low rates of Premium, on the Participating Plan, with but few restrictions as to occupation, and NONE AS TO TRAVEL OR RESIDENCE.

Pamphlets containing full information may be obtained at the Company's office.

WILLIAM M. SEYFERT, President.
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B. E. DAVIS, Superintendent of Agencies. [4 9 6m

Active and responsible men wanted as Agents.

INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA.

Incorporated 1794. JANUARY 1, 1870. Charter Perpetual.

CAPITAL	$500,000
ASSETS	$3,783,582
Losses paid since organization	$23,000,000
Receipts of Premiums, 1869	$1,991,837·45
Interest from Investments, 1869	144,496 74
	$2,136,334 19
Losses paid, 1869	$1,035,336·94

STATEMENT OF THE ASSETS.

First Mortgages on City Property	$766,450
United States Government and other Loan Bonds	1,123,945
Railroad, Bank and Canal Stocks	65,706
Cash in Bank and Office	247,699
Loans on Collateral Security	82,856
Notes Receivable, mostly Marine Premiums	331,944
Accrued Interest	20,357
Premiums in course of transmission	85,126
Unsettled Marine Premiums	109,900
Real Estate, Office of Company, Philadelphia	30,000
	$3,783,582

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin,	Francis R. Cope,
Samuel W. Jones,	Edward H. Trotter,
John A. Brown,	Edward S. Clarke,
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MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary.
C. H. REEVES, Assistant Secretary. 3 4

1829. CHARTER PERPETUAL. 1870.

Franklin Fire Insurance Company
OF PHILADELPHIA.

Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.

Assets Aug. 1, '70 $3,009,888·24

CAPITAL	$400,000·00
ACCRUED SURPLUS AND PREMIUMS	2,609,888·24
INCOME FOR 1870, $810,000.	LOSSES PAID IN 1869, $144,908·42.

Losses paid since 1829 over $5,500,000

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

The Company also issues policies upon the Rents of all kinds of Buildings, Ground Rents, and Mortgages.

The "FRANKLIN" has no DISPUTED CLAIM.

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ALFRED G. BAKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAMES W. McALLISTER, Secretary. [9 19
THEODORE M. REGER, Assistant Secretary.

FIRE ASSOCIATION,

INCORPORATED MARCH 17, 1820.
OFFICE,
No. 34 NORTH FIFTH STREET.
INSURE
BUILDINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, AND MERCHANDISE GENERALLY
From Loss by fire (in the City of Philadelphia only)
ASSETS, JANUARY 1, 1870, $1,572,732.

TRUSTEES.

William H. Hamilton,	Charles P. Bower,
John Carrow,	Jesse Lightfoot,
George L. Young,	Robert Shoemaker,
Jos. R. Lyndall,	Peter Armbruster,
Levi P. Coats,	M. H. Dickinson,
Samuel Sparhawk,	Peter Williamson,
Joseph E. Schell.	

WM. H. HAMILTON, President.
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THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.
No. 610 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
John Devereux,	Daniel Haddock,
	Franklin A. Comly.

DANIEL SMITH, Jr., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE CO. OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office S. W. cor. FOURTH and WALNUT Streets.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.
CASH Capital (paid up in full) $200,000·00
CASH Assets, July 1, 1870 550,732·90

DIRECTORS.

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Nalbro Frazier,	James L. Claghorn,
John M. Atwood,	Wm. G. Boulton,
Benj. T. Tredick,	Charles Wheeler,
George H. Stuart,	Thomas H. Montgomery,
John H. Brown,	James M. Aertsen.

F. RATCHFORD STARR, President.
THOMAS H. MONTGOMERY, Vice-President.
ALEX. W. WISTER, Secretary.
JACOB E. PETERSON, Assistant Secretary.

THE STAR COURSE.

The Programme for the Present Season.

Mr. T. B. Pugh announces the following brilliant list of lecturers for his "Star Course" of 1870-71:—

Hon. Charles Sumner, Hon. Carl Schurz, Hon. John A. Logan, Hon. S. S. Cox, Hon. Richard O'Gorman, Rev. E. H. Chapin, D. D., Wendell Phillips, George William Curtis, James E. Murdoch, D. R. Locke (Petroleum V. Nasby), William Lloyd Garrison, George Vandenhoff, John Brougham, John G. Saxe, Josh Billings, Frederick Douglass, Daniel Dougherty, R. J. De Cordova, Mark Twain (if he lectures), Anne E. Dickinson, Olive Logan, Mrs. F. W. Lander (Reading), Miss Isabella Glynn (the distinguished English actress and Shakespearian reader), and Rev. Dr. Newman.

It is possible that Hon. Lothrop Motley, Hon. E. Joy Morris, and other distinguished names will be added to the list before the close of the season.

There will be two distinct series of ten lectures each, with several supplementary lectures.

There will be a course of five scientific lectures by Professors Doremus, Henry Morton, and possibly Tyndale the great English scientific lecturer.

Carl Sentz's Parlor Orchestra, with increased force, will be in attendance at each of the lectures, as last season. The opening lecture will be delivered by Miss Anna Dickinson on Monday evening, October 17. The second series of the course will be given in January, and the scientific course in the spring, with a matinee lecture each by Miss Dickinson and Miss Logan.

Hon. Charles Sumner, Wendell Phillips, Anna E. Dickinson, and Olive Logan will each appear twice during the season.

Mr. Sumner, Mrs. Lander, Frederick Douglass, Rev. Dr. Newman, and others hereafter to be named will appear in the supplementary course to be given in December.

Mrs. Lander will read *Midsummer Night's Dream*, with an orchestra of 60 pieces and a chorus of 100 voices.

This programme will appeal to the intelligent public of Philadelphia, and those who enjoyed the lectures of the "Star Course" of last season will be pleased to find that such admirable arrangements have been made by Mr. Pugh for continuing his enterprise during the present fall and coming winter.

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—Between 8 and 9 o'clock last evening an attempt was made to burn a carpenter shop in the rear of Eighth and Vine streets. Some combustible material was set on fire and covered with a cigar-box, to hide it from observation until the flames had made some progress. Fortunately, the discovery was early made, and the fire extinguished with a bucket of water.

—The alarm of fire last evening, a few minutes before 8 o'clock, was caused by the destruction of a one-story frame stable in the coal-yard of James Kelm, No. 1413 Callowhill street. There were three horses in the stable at the time of the fire. Two were got out; the third was burned to death. The stable of Michael Griffith, adjoining to the east, was partially destroyed.

—Yesterday afternoon, while Samuel Gordon, [A. ?]Mundy, Frank Barr, and Richard Deary were at work repairing the ceiling at Horticultural Hall, the scaffold upon which they were standing gave way, and all fell to the floor. One of them had his head cut and otherwise seriously injured, and another had his wrist broken. The other two were not seriously hurt. They were taken to their homes.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 114¼.

—Vermont gives a Republican majority of 22,000.

—The New York Republican Convention met at Saratoga yesterday.

—Baez is in a critical position in San Domingo. His Minister of War has resigned.

—The charges of impeachment against the State Treasurer of Georgia have been dismissed.

—Yesterday the Red Stocking base ballers were defeated at Cincinnati by the White Stockings.

—A Spanish organ in Havana asserts that there is much hunger and misery among the insurgents.

—Another death from careless use of coal oil occurred on Tuesday night, the victim being a Cincinnatian.

—From Venezuela we learn that Blanco's position is improving, that peace is at hand, and that the difficulty with the Dutch Government has been partly arranged.

VICE-PRESIDENT COLFAX.

He Announces His Intention of Retiring from Political Life.

A Brooklyn journal yesterday afternoon published a letter from Vice-President Colfax, who writes:—

"I thank you for your good wishes in my behalf, but I intend, with this term, to close my public life absolutely. I will then have had eighteen years of continuous service at Washington, mostly on a stormy sea—long enough for any one; and my ambition is all gratified and satisfied.

"General Grant will doubtless be renominated, and, I think, should be. My articles and speeches show my faith in him and my regard for him. But the people will want some Eastern or Southern Vice-President, and should have one. I shall leave public life voluntarily and without a regret, and expect to go into active business. My friends here all know of this determination, and I assure you it is no pretense, but a reality, as you will see.

"This is the last campaign in which I shall participate, and I feel as happy at the prospective release from the exactions, cares, misrepresentations, and excitements of political life as the student who is about to graduate and go forth from the walls in which he has been for years, free from professors and critics. When you think it all over you will concede that it is a wise determination."

THE WAR.

LAST NIGHT'S DESPATCHES.

THE CONDITION OF PARIS—THE PRUSSIANS ONLY FORTY MILES FROM THE CITY—THE SIEGE OF STRASBURG—DECREE OF GENERAL TROCHU—OVATION TO VICTOR HUGO.

PARIS, Sept. 7.—A circular has just been issued by Jules Favre, which contains the following points:

The policy of France is peace, leaving Germany master of her own destinies. The King of Prussia has said that he made war against the dynasty, and not against France. The dynasty is gone and France is free. Yet is this impious war continued. Will the King face this responsibility before the world and before history? France yields not one foot of soil, not one stone of a fortress. A shameless peace means extermination of our cause and that of Europe.

We are undismayed. The army is resolute and provided. Three hundred thousand combatants can hold Paris to the last. They can hold the city for three months, and conquer. If crushed, France will arise and avenge itself. Let Europe know that the Ministry have no other aim or ambition than peace. But war proving inevitable, we will continue the struggle, confident of triumph.

Officers of the Garde Mobile are resigning. The corps of General Vinoy, which arrived yesterday, is mutinous. They say the forced march was useless in view of treason at Sedan.

The *Journal du Soir*, this evening, gives a singular account of the interview between King William and the Emperor Napoleon. The King behaved like a brute, and from a description of the meeting must have been drunk. The *Journal du Soir* states that but for the intervention of the Crown Prince and Bismarck, the King would have had the Emperor shot.

The *Gaulois* says the representatives of foreign Powers all received instructions from their governments, even before the receipt of the circular of Jules Favre, which was handed them last night, to ratify what they considered great measures necessary to the equilibrium of Europe and the integrity of French territory.

As the diplomatic body leave Paris in case of siege, the government will place a representative in the town they select as their residence.

Claretic, a correspondent with the army, was a prisoner, but the Prince Royal released him, saying, "When you reach Paris you will find a republic. We will be very severe with Paris."

Two hundred and eighty-three political prisoners have been liberated here. The government of national defence decrees that Toul merits well of the nation for her heroic defence, which continued.

On Place de la Concarde, where is located a statue of the city of Strasburg, day and night crowds congregate in honor of the place so tried, and decorate the statue with flowers and immortelles. Torches at night illuminate the scene.

It is intended to lodge 100,000 Gardes Mobile from the provinces in large apartments which are vacant, because of the rapacity of landlords and high prices.

Several millions of cartridges were received here yesterday from Havre. In certain parts of the city the pavements are to be taken up to lessen the effects of bombs. Even ultra Republican journals testify their respect for the Princess Clothilde. Princess Mathilde has been released by order of M. Keratry. Some objects which the Empress left in the Tuileries in the haste of her departure have been forwarded to her.

PARIS, Sept. 7.—[Special to New York Times.]—The new republican government seems to count much on the moral and material support of the United States as their old ally. Its organs, especially *L'Electeur Libre*, this morning calls on Jules Favre to address himself directly for and to the government at Washington. These journals forget the influential German population in the United States, and that is the reason so large a portion of American Republicans are on the German side.

General Vinoy's corps is fast pushing into Paris. The Prussians are advancing by forced marches.

The plan of the republican government is to leave departments free to organize their own defence, which plan is universally approved.

The Prussian plan of attack on Paris, I have reason to believe is this: An advance by Meleurs and Fontainebleau to Versailles, while the army now advancing from Laon pushes on to Saint Denis.

This latter force will make an attack on Montmartre, but the main attack will be on the other side, the enemy occupying Versailles, and advancing by road to Mendon, and thence by Park d'Issay. On the heights of Clamart they will throw up earthworks, and plant batteries against Fort d'Issay and open fire on the vanguard.

PARIS, Sept. 7.—[Special to the New York Sun.]—The last person arrested by the Imperial police was General Cluseret; the first one by the republic is the Princess Mathilde, who was running away with fifty-one millions.

It is rumored that General Vinoy had an engagement with the Prussians, in which he was worsted.

Every day brings to light new Imperial swindles. The 7th regiment of the line received blank cartridges, while other regiments received cartridges made of sand.

PARIS, Sept. 6, evening.—[Special to New York Herald.]—Paris last night was calm. To-day there are symptoms of sadness and dejection. No one knows what is to be done. There is no fire or spirit in the people. The cry is "the Prussians are coming." Yesterday all the police were dismissed and Paris left unprotected, but new men have been put into their places to-day. Troops are marching into Paris. Many bear the appearance of having been through a hard campaign, and most of them have been in battle. They look dejected but calm.

General Trochu is attacked to-day by some Red journals. There is an ugly rumor that there are no balls to fit the calibre of many of the cannon on the fortifications. Orders have been given for the arrest of Pietri, late prefect of police. Nearly all the country members of the Corps Legislatif have left the capital.

A story is circulating that one hundred thousand Chassepots were found in the cellars of the Louvre.

French women have issued an address to the women of all nations. A delegate has been sent to King William.

Bismarck demands Alsace and Lorraine, the Baltic fleet, and four thousand million francs.

Red journals call for the dismissal of all employes of the late government.

Engineers are mining the heights of Montmartre.

At the Hotel de Ville, on Sunday, the portrait of the Emperor was torn down, and that of the Empress turned to the wall. Not a word has been spoken against Eugenie.

A meeting of deputies of the Corps Legislatif was held Sunday evening, at which Thiers presided.

A delegation of members was sent to the Hotel de Ville with proposals of co-operation with the government in obtaining for it legal organization.

Jules Favre replied that he would accept support, but the government considered itself legally created by the people.

LONDON, Sept. 7.—[Special to New York Herald.—The journey of the Prince Imperial was strictly private. Commander Dupois, his governor, prohibits all conversation and denies introductions, on the ground that extreme quiet is necessary for the health of the Prince after the exciting events he has passed through during the last few weeks. The Prince looks careworn, but is apparently in good health. At eight o'clock last night, after dining, he walked for an hour on the esplanade with his governor. He remained some time at Hastings. Upon his arrival at Dover the Prince received a letter from the Empress, in which she announced her intended immediate departure from Paris. She states, with much feeling, that her first duty will be to visit her husband. When that duty is discharged she will join her son.

The Duke De Gramont arrived in London yesterday to join his wife, having escaped from France by way of Havre. The Duke is very communicative, and in an interview with your correspondent, expressed himself very freely in regard to the present situation in France. In the course of conversation the Duke stated that the present revolutionary government in Paris cannot last, and predicted its speedy fall. "All recent tests," said he, "prove that its members have not the confidence of the people. The men now in power are those whose efforts have heretofore been directed to embarrassing the real government and assuring the failure of the war." The Duke declares that republican agents were all the time at work endeavoring to shake confidence and destroy the discipline of the army, and attributes the loss of several battles fought since the commencement of the war greatly to that cause.

In reply to a question as to whether he thought foreign governments would recognize the republic, he said he did not see how they could. To-morrow another batch might get up and declare themselves a provisional government, assume power, and involve the city in bloodshed. Indeed, such a result he conceived more than probable. If arms are placed in the hands of the lowest classes in Paris, the first new reverse in the field, or the appearance of the Prussians before the city, might be the signal for the overthrow of the present self-constituted Ministry and the creation of another.

The Duke expressed the utmost confidence in Trochu, but fears he may not be permitted to have his own way. He believes France fully able yet to vindicate her honor and expel the Prussians from her territory. He declined to express any opinion as to the future fate of the Emperor or the dynasty.

The Duke to-day had a long interview with Gladstone and Granville. There is reason to believe, from what transpired during this interview, that the announcement of England's recognition of the republic was premature.

The instructions to Lord Lyons were in effect to recognize the actual authorities under peculiar circumstances, but to refrain, as far as possible, from making any formal recognition of the government in official proceedings.

The English government, in conjunction with other neutral Powers, is about to make an earnest appeal to Prussia to conclude a peace on a basis of the following propositions: French territory to be inviolate; France to pay Germany the expenses of the war; the general disarmament of France; the destruction of all the forts in Alsace and Lorraine. It is believed these terms are acceptable to the republic.

PARIS, Sept. 7.—The *Journal Officiel* contains a decree providing that all judicial and civil business be administered in the name of the French people.

Jules Ferry has been appointed administrator of the Department of the Seine.

General Trochu has issued a proclamation. He says:

The enemy is approaching. The defence of the capital is assured. The moment has arrived to organize for the defence of the surrounding departments.

Orders have been given to the prefects of Seine and Oise and Seine and Marne to unite the defenders of the country, who will be supported by troops from Paris, and by large numbers of cavalry gathered in the environs. The commanders of these forces will receive their orders from the Governor of Paris.

Each citizen will be inspired by duty to his country. The government counts on the patriotism of all.

TROCHU, Governor of Paris.

The government has appointed Dorian minister of public works; Rear-Admiral Dompiene de Horny, minister of marine, *ad interim*; Dupuy, Delorme and General Trihault, members of the committee of defence.

All the journals announce positively that McMahon is dead.

It is rumored that Etienne Arago and Thiers have gone on a mission to the King of Prussia.

LONDON, Sept. 7.—[Special to New York World.]—England, Italy, Russia, Sweden, Holland and Denmark have agreed to take no separate action, but to intervene collectively, if at all, in the war. Austria's refusal excites some uneasiness, the more that the demonstrations of Hungary and the Slavonic States against Prussia are becoming more decided.

PARIS, Sept. 7.

French arms factories are working day and night.

The Viceroy of Egypt has transferred to France a large supply of arms and artillery purchased for his service in Paris and Marseilles.

Bands of young men paraded the streets of Padua, Milan and Cremona yesterday, clamoring for a universal republic.

Reports have been received that Metz is thoroughly provisioned, and Bazaine will certainly hold out to the end. The force at Lyons is now fully 150,000 men, above half of whom have served in the regular army, fleet or marine.

The effective French armies are estimated at 700,000, and the Ministry believe they can be raised to a million within three months.

LONDON, Sept. 7.—[Special to the New York Tribune.]—A correspondent telegraphs from Aix, Sept. 7, that an underground telegraph line had been discovered between Strasburg and Schlestadt, and cut.

General Uhrich was informed of the capitulation of the French army at Sedan, and again summoned to surrender, but has made no reply.

The cathedral spire is damaged, and the organ, high altar and the astronomical clock have been destroyed. The country around Strasburg is black with burned fragments of the celebrated library. Many women and children are escaping daily from the town.

The special correspondent of the Tribune at Paris, on Tuesday night, sends the following exact statement of the real situation in Paris, obtained on the best authority. There will be with Vinoy's troops 40,000 soldiers in Paris in an utterly demoralized condition, besides 80,000 soldiers, armed National Guard, 20,000 Garde Mobile, and about 5000 armed volunteers. This is the whole armed force that can be counted on for defence there.

There is hardly ammunition enough for one battle. The provisional government would treat on any terms but the cession of territory. They fear if an armed force is ordered to the ramparts the scum of the populace will pillage the town. Intervention is earnestly sought.

Favre's application to Lord Lyons was without immediate result, the latter having received no instructions since the change of government. Notwithstanding the proclamation, there is a feeling of utter despair, as resistance is known to be impossible. The Prussians are expected at Compiegne to-morrow.

PARIS, Sept. 7.—A great ovation was yesterday given Victor Hugo on his arrival at the Northern Railway station. The large place of St. Lazare, at the station, was filled with people, mostly of the lower orders, and a double file of National Guards and Garde Mobile was drawn up as a guard of honor on the high ground around the station.

A number of Democratic leaders of Paris, including Rochefort, Victor Hugo's sons, Bizoin, Michelet, Labonlarge and others, assembled to meet the exiled poet and patriot. A hasty arch had been thrown up over the doorway of the station, and wreathed with flags of France, Italy, the United States, Switzerland and Spain. Much attention was excited by the appearance among these standards of the flag of the German Republic of 1848.

As the venerable exile appeared, supported by his friends, to enter the carriage sent for him by Jules Favre, he was greeted with enthusiastic shouts. When these had somewhat subsided, he spoke in a full, clear voice, and with great earnestness, these words:

Citizens: I have come back from an exile of twenty years simultaneously with the republic. The republic comes to defend in Paris the capital of civilization. Paris must not be sullied by invasion. To invade it is to invade liberty. It is to invade civilization. No such invasion shall triumph. Paris will be saved by the union of all souls, all hearts, all arms in her defence.

The defeat of Paris means new hatreds, new resentments, new barriers between the people. And the people of Paris must be victorious in the name of fraternity; for only by making the fraternity of all possible can the liberty of all be gained. Pointing to the American flag, Victor Hugo said: "That banner of stars speaks to-day to Paris and to France, proclaiming miracles of power which are easy to a great people contending for the great principle—the liberty of every race, the fraternity of all."

The speech was immensely cheered, and the speaker was fairly carried by the people to the carriage. He looks well, though aged. His long locks are gone; his dark beard in white, but the eyes are full of fire and his voice is as firm as ever.

Danish Neutrality.

A correspondent of the Cologne *Gazette* states, as the result of his conversations with "several well-informed Danish politicians," that the neutrality of the Danish Government is mainly attributable to the influence of the Cabinet of St. Petersburg. Both the Emperor Alexander and Prince Gortchakoff have exerted themselves to the utmost at Copenhagen with this object. The action of Prince Gortchakoff in the matter was beset with serious difficulties, for his opponents of the influential "Old Russian" party make no secret of their sympathies with France. When the Czarowitz, who is generally believed to belong to this party, came to Copenhagen, the hopes of the war party among the Danes revived, but it soon appeared that, whatever might be his private feelings in the matter, he showed no disposition to modify the policy of the Russian Cabinet.

Old Artillery.

Many of the pieces of artillery on the Paris fortifications are of ancient date, and are marked with two Ls interlaced, surmounted by a royal crown, and bear such names as "l'Exile," "le Retour," "le Desire," probably out of compliment to Louis XVIII. Other guns of a later date have been christened "l'Extravagant," "le Freluquet," "le Brouillon," etc.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES..... 5:33 | MOON SETS..... 4:03
SUN SETS..... 6:21 | HIGH WATER..... 0:23

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

THOMAS G. HOOD, CHRIS. J. HOFFMAN, THOMAS C. HAND, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.

Pennsylvania	Havre	New York	Aug. 24
Nebraska	Liverpool	New York	Aug. 26
Etna	Liverpool	Boston via H.	Aug. 27
Marathon	Liverpool	New York	Aug. 27
Erin	Havre	New York	Aug. 27
Parana	London	New York	Aug. 27
Australia	Glasgow	New York	Aug. 27
Aleppo	Liverpool	New York via B.	Aug. 30
Iowa	Glasgow	New York	Aug. 31
Minnesota	Liverpool	New York	Aug. 31
England	Liverpool	New York	Aug. 31

FOR EUROPE.

Missouri	New York	Havana via Nas.	Sept. 8
C. of Antwerp	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 8
Calabria	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 8
Anglia	New York	Glasgow	Sept. 10
C. of London	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 10
France	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 10
India	New York	Glasgow	Sept. 10

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

San Francisco	New York	Bermuda	Sept. 8
Salvor	Philadelphia	Charleston	Sept. 9
City of Mexico	New York	Vera Cruz, etc.	Sept. 16
Geo. Washton	New York	New Orleans	Sept. 10
Tonawanda	Philadelphia	Savannah	Sept. 10
J. W. Everman	Philadelphia	Charleston	Sept. 16

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Aries, Wiley, Boston, H. Winsor & Co.
Steamer J. S. Shriver, Webb, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Str Mars, Grumley, New York, W. M. Baird & Co.
Br. brig Reaper, Doane, Laguayra and Porto Cabello, B. Crawley & Co.
Br. brig Ida, Doane, Demarara, do.
Brig G. F. Geery, Conklin, Boston, Walter Donaldson & Co.
Schr E. H. Naylor, Naylor, Newburyport, do.
Schr A. Amsden, Bangs, do. do.
Schr J. V. Wellington, Chipman, Boston, do. do.
Schr Nellie, French, do. do.
Schr Carrie Heyer, Poland, do. do.
Schr Mabel F. Staples, Leighton, do. do.
Schr John Cadwallader, Williams, Boston, L. Audenried & Co.
Schr Abbie Beardsley, Parker, do. do.
Schr H. P. Lord, Lord, do. do.
Schr Four Sisters, Wells, do. do.
Schr William Wilson, Thomas, do. do.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamer Salvor, Ashcroft, 72 hours from Charleston, with cotton, etc., to Souder & Adams. Off Bombay Hook, saw bark Syrian Star, from Boston. Off Newcastle, three herm. brigs, names unknown; above Newcastle, a herm. brig. At Quarantine, two unknown brigs.

Steamer M. Massey, Smith, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer Tacony, Nichols, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer S. C. Walker, Sherin, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Br. bark Laila, Bert, 16 days from Matanzas, in ballast to B. Crawley & Co.

Br. brig Antilla, Here, 33 days from Dublin, with old iron to Wm. Brockie.

Schr Active, Coombs, 3 days from New York, in ballast to Lennox & Burgess.

Schr Golden Eagle, Howes, 4 days from New Bedford, with oil to Shober & Co.

Schr Annie Tibbets, Boynton, 4 days from Boston, in ballast to Lennox & Burgess.

Schr Conasset, Gibbs, from Apponaux.

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

EASTON & McMAHON'S BULLETIN.

NEW YORK OFFICE, Sept. 7.—Five barges leave in tow to-night, for Baltimore, light.

BALTIMORE BRANCH OFFICE, Sept. 7.—The following barges leave in tow to night, eastward:—

B. F. Johnson, Nich. Childs, Sary Gamp, Tioga, and Fannie Goddard, all with coal, for New York.

PHILADELPHIA BRANCH OFFICE, Sept. 8.—Ten light barges left this port yesterday for Baltimore.

(By Telegraph.)

LEWES, Del., Sept. 7—10 A. M.—Coming in the Capes this A. M., two barks, one of them light; also, two schrs beating up.

In the harbor, brig Fagerheim; schr Joanna White. Wind N. E. by N. Thermometer, 78.

4 P. M.—No change in vessels in harbor. One schooner is passing out.

Wind S. Thermometer, 79.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Hudson, Anthony, hence for Hamburg, at Texel 22d ult.

Ship Carrier Dove, Saunders, for Philadelphia, entered out at Liverpool 24th ult.

Ship John G. Hall, Cosman, cleared at Liverpool 26th ult. for Philadelphia, put back 6th inst. in a damaged condition, having been in collision. She would have to go in the dock.

Ship Abyssinia, Christian, for Philadelphia, sailed from Liverpool 26th ult.

Br. ship Eliza McLaughlin, Hibbert, hence for Antwerp, was spoken 14th ult., lat. 45 10, long. 25 24.

Br. steamers Iowa, Hedderwick, for Glasgow, and Britannia, Campbell, for Havre, cleared at New York yesterday.

Br. steamer Italy, Grace, from Liverpool 26th and Queenstown 27th ult., at New York yesterday.

Steamer Moro Castle, Adams, from Havana, at New York yesterday.

Steamer Pennsylvania, Thompson, sailed from Havre 24th ult. for New York.

Steamer Erin, Bragg, sailed from Liverpool 25th ult. for New York.

Steamer Pioneer, Shackford, from New York, at Bristol, Eng., 27th ult.

Steamer Bienville, Porter, cleared at New Orleans 2d inst. for New York via Havana.

Steamer Tillie, Partridge, from St. Domingo City 28th, Samana 29th, and Porto Plata 30th ult., at New York 6th inst.

Steamer Centipede, Willetts, for Philadelphia, s'd from Salem 7th inst., at 10 A. M.

Br. bark City of Hamilton, Phillips, hence, in the Sound, Elsinore, 21st ult., for orders.

N. G. bark Thurnolde, Visartz, from Newcastle, Eng., for Philadelphia, was spoken 3d inst., Nantucket bearing N. N. W., 25 miles distant.

Nor. bark Arkur, Pedersen, hence, at Copenhagen 21st ult. for Stettin.

Bark Lepanto, Bell, for Philadelphia, sailed from Alicante 22d ult.

Bark Crescent, Dixon, hence for Dantzic, in the Sound, Elsinore, 19th ult.

Barl S. W. Holbrook, Polleys, hence, at Portland 6th inst, via Portsmouth.

Nor. brig Gea, Pedersen, hence for Riga, in the Sound, Elsinore, 22d ult.

Br. brig John Sanderson, Colton, hence, at St. John, N. B., 5th inst.

Brig Attie Durkee, Murphy, hence, at Swinemunde 20th ult.

Brig Covodonga, Vives, hence, at Alexandria 14th ult. via Gibraltar.

Brig Omega, Kerr, for Philadelphia, sailed from Leghorn 22d ult.

Brig Herald, Hanson, for Philadelphia via Georgetown, S. C., went to sea from Charleston 3d inst.

Schr Mary A. Rice, Boyden, hence, at Antwerp 25th ult.

Schr Richard Borden, Wrightington, hence, at Fall River 4th inst.

Schr Helen, Horton, cleared at Charleston 3d inst. for Philadelphia, with 250 tons phosphate rock.

Schrs Armenia, Cole, and Alabama, Williams, hence, at Providence 5th inst.

Schr Vapor, Johnson, from Trenton for Norwich, at New London 3d inst.

Schr C. Hadden, Hemmingway, from New Haven for Philadelphia, at New York 6th inst.

Schrs D. S. Siner, Huntley; Pathway, Haley; Ephraim and Anna, Green; Z. Steelman, Adams; Mary P. Hudson, Vaughan; Mary Standish, Rich; Bessie Morris, Allen; and Katie P. Lunt, Lunt, hence, at Boston 6th inst.

Schrs Caroline Grant, Greenlaw, from Bangor, and Modesty, Weaver, from New Bedford, both for Philadelphia, passed Hell Gate 6th inst.

Schr E. S. Tyler, Smith, for Middletown; George Hotchkiss, Rackett, for Pawtucket; O. F. Hawley, Hayles, for Norwich; Anna E. Sanford, Powell, for Pawtucket; G. P. Murney, Murney, for Norwich, all from Philadelphia; and Tempest, from Treaton for Providence, and Billow, Eldridge, from do. for New Haven, passed Hell Gate 6th inst.

MISCELLANY.

Steamer Russia, at New York from Liverpool via Queenstown, brought 229 passengers.

Steamer Manhatian, at New York from Liverpool and Queenstown, brought 502 passengers. On the 5th inst., 235 miles E. of Sandy Hook, saw brig Louisa, of Halifax, N. S., in tow of a New York pilot boat; the L. had been dismasted during a gale on the 4th inst.; they required no assistance.

RAILROAD LINES.

1870.—FOR NEW YORK—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Companies' lines from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 6:30 A. M., Accommodation, and 2 P. M., Express, via Camden and Amboy, and at 8 A. M., Express Mail, and 3:30 P. M., Accommodation, via Camden and Jersey City.

VIA NEW JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

At 7 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for New York, Long Branch, and intermediate places.

At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.

At 6:30 A. M., 2 and 3:30 P. M. for Freehold.

At 8 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton.

At 6:30, 8, and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:30, 5, 6, 8, and 11:30 P. M. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Beverly, Delanco, and Riverton.

At 6:30 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 5, 6, 8, and 11:30 P. M. for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, and Palmyra.

At 6:30 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 5, 6, 8, and 11:30 P. M. for Fish House.

The 11:30 P. M. line leaves from Market Street Ferry (upper side).

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7:30 A. M., 2:30, 3:30, and 5, P. M. for Trenton and Bristol, and at 10:45 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Bristol.

At 7:30 A. M., 2:30, and 5 P. M. for Morrisvil and Tullytown.

At 7:30 and 10:45 A. M., 2:30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torresdale, and Holmesburg Junction.

At 7 A. M., 12:30, 5:15, and 7:30 P. M. for Bustleton, Holmesburg, and Holmesburg Junction.

At 7 and 10:45 A. M., 12:30, 2:30, 5:15, 6, and 7:30 P. M. for Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT, Via Connecting Railroad.

At 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:45, 6:45, and 12 P. M., New York Express Lines, and at 11:30 P. M., Emigran Line, via Jersey City.

At 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:45, 6:45, and 12 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (night) for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torresdale, Holmesburg Junction, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

The 9:30 A. M., 6:45 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others Sundays excepted.

Sunday Lines leave at 9:30 A. M., 6:45 P. M., and 12 night.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES,

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7:30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3:30 P. M. Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE).

The 7 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. Lines leave from Walnut street wharf.

At 7 and 9 A. M., 1, 2:15, 3:30, 5, and 6:30 P. M., and on Thursday and Saturday nights at 11:30 P. M. for Merchantsville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, and Mount Holly.

At 7 A. M., 2:15 and 6:30 P. M. for Lumberton and Medford.

At 7 and 9 A. M., 1, 3:30, and 5 P. M. for Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1 and 3:30 P. M. for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, and Hornerstown.

At 7 A. M., 1 and 3:30 P. M. for Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

August 1, 1870. WM. H. GATZMER, Agent.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD.
CHANGE OF HOURS.

On and after MONDAY, April 4, 1870, trains will run as follows:—

LEAVE PHILADELPHIA, from depot of P. W. & B. R. R. Company, corner Broad street and Washington avenue—

For PORT DEPOSIT at 7 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.

For OXFORD, at 7 A. M., 4:30 P. M. and 7 P. M.

For CHADD'S FORD AND CHESTER CREEK R. R. at 7 A. M., 10 A. M., 2:30 P. M., 4:30 P. M., and 7 P. M.

Train leaving Philadelphia at 7 A. M. connects at Port Deposit with train for Baltimore.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 10 A. M. and 4:30 P. M., leaving Oxford at 6:05 A. M., and leaving Port Deposit at 9:25 A. M., connect at Chadd's Ford Junction with WILMINGTON & READING R. R. di

AMUSEMENTS.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins ¼ to 8 o'clock.
Business Agent and Treasurer...JOS. D. MURPHY
Stage Manager.....BARTON HILL
Musical Director.....MARK HASSLER
OPENING NIGHT.
SATURDAY EVENING, Sept. 10, 1870,
Oliver Goldsmith's famous comedy of
SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER;
OR, THE MISTAKES OF A NIGHT.
BY MRS. JOHN DREW,
Miss Emilie Riehl, Mrs. Thayer, Barton Hill,
F. Mackay, R. Craig, L. James,
W. Wallis, and S. Hemple.
Concluding with the comic drama of
THE SWISS SWAINS.
Miss May Saville, Miss C. Maeder, Mr. R. Craig,
and Mr. C. McManus.
NEW MUSICAL SELECTIONS.....M. HASSLER
Box Office open for the sale of seats, THURSDAY, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.
Box Bookkeeper, JOHN J. HOLMES.
MONDAY, Sept. 12, 1870,
First night of Victorien Sardou's great play,
FERNANDE. 9 8 3t

HOUP LA!
OLD DAN RICE
WITH HIS OWN GREAT CIRCUS.
Trick Horse AMPLIATION and ASIATIC ANIMAL SPECTACLE will exhibit:
Lot EIGHTH Street, between Race and Vine,
MONDAY, TUESDAY, AND WEDNESDAY,
Sept. 12, 13, and 14.
Lot corner BERKS and FOURTH Streets,
KENSINGTON,
THURSDAY, Sept. 15.
On the KEYSTONE SKATING PARK,
OLD SOUTHWARK,
FRIDAY, Sept. 16.
Lot corner THIRTY-SIXTH and MARKET,
WEST PHILADELPHIA,
SATURDAY, Sept. 17.
Performance every AFTERNOON and EVENING.
Doors open at 2 and 7 o'clock. Admission, 50 cents; children under ten years, 25 cents. 9 8 9t

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.
THIS (Thursday) EVENING, Sept. 8,
Fourth night of the engagement of
MR. EDWIN FORREST.
Shakespeare's tragedy, in 5 acts, of
RICHARD III.
Richard III.....Mr. EDWIN FORREST
Lady Anne.....Miss LILLIE
Richmond.....Mr. WILLIAM HARRIS
FRIDAY—RICHELIEU.
SATURDAY Sept. 10, Afternoon and Evening,
THE FLYING SCUD.

NEW ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE,
Eleventh Street, above Chesnut.
THE FAMILY RESORT.
Established in 1862.
CARNCROSS & DIXEY'S
MINSTRELS,
The Great Star Troupe of the World.
OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
Presenting to the public the
FINEST TROUPE OF ARTISTS IN EXISTENCE.
Box office open from 10 to 1 o'clock.
Seats can be secured after 1 o'clock at Carncross & Co.'s Music Store, No. 6 North Eighth street.
R. F. SIMPSON, Treasurer.
J. L. CARNCROSS, Manager. 8 22 tf

ARCH STREET OPERA HOUSE,
ARCH Street, above Tenth.
THE PALACE OF MINSTRELSY.
SIMMONS & SLOCUM'S
MINSTRELS,
THE CHAMPION TROUPE OF AMERICA.
OPEN FOR THE SEASON,
With the best Minstrel Organization in the world.
Box office open from 9 A. M. until 4 P. M. for the sale of reserved seats. 9 5 6t

FOX'S AMERICAN THEATRE.
THE WORLD'S AMUSEMENT.
Every Evening and Saturday Matinee.
THE WONDERFUL BLONDES
In the New Can-Can.
IMMENSE BALLET TROUPE.
GREAT ETHIOPIAN COMPANY.
Grand Ballets—Burlesque Songs, Dances,—Local Sketches, Negro Acts, &c.

RACES.

PHILADELPHIA RACES AT POINT BREEZE PARK, on September 6, 7, 8, and 9, 1870. Best horses in the country.
First day, twenty-two horses.
Second day, fourteen horses.
Third day, thirteen horses.
Fourth day, sixteen horses.
See bills and programmes.
Admission, $1. 9 5 5t

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED), AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING, No. 108 S. THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet), or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1870.

☞ The earliest regular edition of THE EVENING TELEGRAPH goes to press at 1½ o'clock, and the subsequent regular editions at 2½, 3½, and 4½. Whenever there is important news of the progress of the European war, extra editions will be issued after this hour, and before the regular time for the early edition.

VIVE LA REPUBLIQUE!

MR. WASHBURNE, our Minister at Paris yesterday, officially recognized the French republic, under instructions received from the President of the United States, and tendered the congratulations of our Government. This action will meet with the hearty approval of a very large majority of the people of the United States, who look upon the downfall of Imperialism and the establishment of a republic upon its ruins as hopeful signs for the future of France. How ardently the French people and the men who have so suddenly and so unexpectedly been entrusted with the responsibilities of the new Government in this terrible crisis long for the hearty sympathy and support of the great republic of the Western World, in their efforts to rekindle the fires upon the altars of freedom in France, was shown by the despatch to the President of the United States, which was almost the first act of M. Jules Favre on assuming the duties of the Foreign Office in the republican Cabinet. On mere technical grounds the recognition of the French republic was a perfectly proper act on the part of President Grant, as the empire has passed away as completely as if it had never existed, and there is but one authority with which we can hold official intercourse, that of the republic. Outside of technicalities, however, the prompt action of the President in this matter but expresses the sentiments of the nation, which is eager to extend its cordial sympathies to the French people on their deliverance from an odious despotism, and its sincere well wishes for their future prosperity under a free republican government. The failure of former French republics makes many persons dubious of the success of the present experiment; but the great order which has prevailed in Paris during the mighty change that has been effected, and in the midst of terrible events calculated to excite the worst passions, is a hopeful augury for the future of France; and if the warm sympathies and hopes of the American people will aid in any way in establishing the new French republic upon a firm foundation, the success of this new movement in the cause of liberty is assured beyond a doubt.

THE PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

THE efforts set on foot to bring about a peace between the new republic and the Germans are begining to wear a hopeful aspect, and in the interests of civilization and humanity we fervently hope that they may be successful. Jules Favre in his circular distinctly declares that "the policy of France is peace," and we must not expect that at the very outset of a new government he will accompany this frank admission with full statements of all the concessions he is willing to make to attain the avowed object of his desire. When he says that "France yields not one foot of soil, not one stone of fortress," it is reasonable to suppose that he bows to the necessity of talking buncombe which exists in France as well as in the United States. Indeed, the hint is thrown out that the new ministry is willing to have all the forts in Alsace and Lorraine destroyed, as well as to pay the war expenses of Germany. If more is demanded now, the invading armies may in the end be forced to accept less. The extraordinary successes of the Prussians have inspired European monarchs with fear and jealousy, and the enforcement of cruel terms upon the French people will not only drive them to despair, but awaken the sympathy of the masses of other lands, and draw down upon the Germans popular as well as monarchial hostility. No nation is powerful enough in this age to arrogantly defy public opinion, and while King William is reported to have rejected intervention in the earlier stages of the present combat, we can scarcely think that he will turn a deaf ear to reasonable propositions now.

There is no new triumph in reserve for the invading armies except the capture of Paris, and if that great city is resolutely defended its capture will involve its virtual destruction. Such an act of vandalism would wither all the laurels of the conquerors, while it would dissipate their hopes of being reimbursed for their war expenditure; and we can scarcely think they are unwise enough to attempt it. That they will terrorize Paris is highly probable; it may even be necessary for them to do so, to secure a popular approval, in the capital, of terms which they may not unreasonably demand; but if terrorism is carried too far it is likely to be as destructive to the true interests of the invaders as disastrous to the Parisians.

It is quite possible that Paris will resist a siege triumphantly. Preparations for the impending danger have been made not only for days, weeks, and months, but for many years, and by a heroic defense the best efforts of the Prussians can be baffled for a long period. If they suffer the campaign to drag on until the French gain time to organize new levies, while their own supplies become precarious, their present advantages may ooze away, and the treaty which must be made at last will be less favorable to them than the one which might now be negotiated. If they meet with a single serious reverse the war spirit in France may again become so uncontrollable that no Minister of that country will dare to advocate peace on any terms.

In view of these possibilities, we have a strong hope that the war will close as suddenly as it commenced.

THE FIREMAN'S RIOT OF YESTERDAY.

YESTERDAY morning the volunteer fire department of Philadelphia was disgraced by another of those outrages that have grown so frequent of late that decent citizens can see no remedy for them except in the total abolition of the organization that tacitly if not openly countenances such proceedings on the part of persons connected with it. The warmest friends of the volunteer fire department have been forced into denunciation of a system that, whatever its services in the past may have been, has now plainly become inimical to public order. The fire which occurred yesterday morning at the corner of Twenty-third and Arch streets was undoubtedly the work of some person or persons connected with the fire department, and the evidence points very plainly to the members of the Spring Garden Fire Company. The object of kindling the fire was to obtain an opportunity to make an attack upon the Western Engine Company, for, as its hose carriage was proceeding to the fire, it was set upon by a gang of ruffians, the men driven from the ropes, and the carriage seized and run to Sansom street wharf, where it was thrown into the Schuylkill. It is impossible for the respectable members of the fire department to extenuate, apologize for or explain such a dastardly outrage as this, and so long as such things are permitted to be done by men calling themselves firemen, the public will feel that the volunteer department is directly responsible. There are many estimable citizens connected with the different fire companies who protest against being compelled to share the discredit of the evil deeds of their comrades, and who eagerly assert that such outrages as that of yesterday morning are the work of runners and hangers-on, who have no proper connection with the department. The time has come when such excuses as this will no longer avail, and as the respectable members of the fire department have never displayed any activity in discovering and bringing to justice the incendiaries and rioters who disturb the peace and destroy life and property, we are forced to conclude that they are either unwilling or unable to do their obvious duty as firemen and citizens.

It is scandalous that, under the plea of being public protectors, gangs of ruffians are allowed not only to exist in all sections of the city, but are largely maintained at the public expense; who enjoy an almost undisputed liberty to commit the crimes of arson and riot whenever they feel inclined to entertain themselves with a little excitement; and it is obvious, from the alarming increase of such outrages as that of yesterday morning, that the only remedy for the existing evils is in the disbandment of the volunteer system and the organization of a paid fire department. That the ruffians who kindled the fire yesterday morning and made the attack upon the carriage of the Western Engine Company will ever be discovered and made to suffer the penalty of their crimes, past experiences of similar occurrences forbids us to hope, and the one remedy that remains in the hands of the respectable law-abiding portion of the community should be applied without further delay.

COMPENSATIONS FOR THE WAR.

WAR, which is brutal, bloody, and horrible at best, is doubly so when no good end is served by the conflicts that entail so many miseries on mankind, and when thousands are led to slaughter for no higher object than the gratification of the ambition of selfish despots. All the better instincts of humanity revolt against such contests, and in this age, especially, they are severely condemned by enlightened public opinion.

The details of the recent German victories in France, which teem with frightful stories of human suffering, of mangled soldiers and maimed civilians, of unutterable woe in the ranks of the invaders as well as in the beaten armies, render it more desirable than ever that Christian statesmanship should zealously strive to extract from this mass of misery, devastation, and desolation tangible blessings for the survivors and for the descendants of the generation which has suffered so grievously. If history is to record that in 1870 the Germans, being well prepared for war, inflicted terrible defeats on France, and that subsequently, when France was well armed, she returned blow for blow, with superadded interest, without there being any tangible sequel to either of these wars, or any new security for the welfare of mankind being developed, demons may laugh at the wickedness of such struggles, but angels will weep.

The political situation of the parties to the present war fortunately enables them to place it far above the catalogue of fruitless contests, and to make its termination as humane and honorable as its commencement was cruel and disgraceful. The Germans demand guarantees against a renewal of hostilities, and these France should be as ready to give for her own sake as for the welfare of her antagonist. No greater boon could be conferred upon the two great neighboring nations of the continent than the establishment of a distinct understanding that henceforth they should war no more, and all the victories that the Crown Prince can win, on the one hand, or a succession of future French triumphs greater and more numerous than those achieved by the First Napoleon, on the other, will be practically worthless if they do not assure permanent peace. If that end is absolutely secured, the exact nature of the stipulations is a matter of comparative indifference; but if they involve mutual disarmament and the destruction of threatening fortresses, it will be better for both parties. The waste of time, unnecessary expenditure of money, and the personal privations involved in the maintenance of large standing armies and the enforcement of a rigorous conscription, constitute a tax of the most onerous and odious character. If Germany has grown strong enough to cast off this fearful burden, and if France, by discarding it herself, gives her rival no excuse for its continuance, this single reform will in itself soon do as much good as the war has done harm. No martial conflict can be as glorious as the war which conquers war itself, and it is vain to create Alexanders or Hannibals if mankind can have no assurance that they are the last of that bloody race.

With peace assured, not merely for the moment, but forever, liberty will follow in her train. The republic, born of war, cannot be long-lived if all the energies of the nation are to be concentrated in a mad struggle for revenge. But if the vain dream of military supremacy can be dispelled, a glorious future, resplendent with true glory and illumined by real freedom and happiness, will compensate France for all her present sufferings. Spain, too, will be more than recompensed for the loss of a German king by the election of a patriotic president. Italy will rejoice in enlarged liberty, and Germany, by liberalizing her institutions and granting boon after boon to the brave people who have made her armies invincible, will derive more heartfelt satisfaction than every conceivable victory on foreign soil can give.

In looking back upon our own war, the record of all its triumphs would be fearfully unsatisfactory if we did not feel that a great government had been rescued from destruction and a race emancipated. It would matter little now whether this or that battle was won or lost, if no tangible and permanent civil results had been secured. We trust that the European combatants may be equally fortunate in securing compensations for the loss of their brave sons. It is in their power to evoke good out of the evil already wrought, and they will incur a fearful responsibility if they neglect the present opportunity.

NAPOLEON did at least one thing to derange the plans of the Prussians—he surrendered himself prematurely. What his motive was is not clearly known, but fear of his own soldiers appears to have been a strong incentive. He could not have found a safer place of refuge in the world than the German camp, for at Paris he would have been in imminent danger, and in Belgium some of the stragglers from the army he had plunged in inextricable difficulties might have avenged the massacre of their comrades. By placing himself in the custody of the invaders he enabled France to organize a new government, and thus to avert, in advance, the dangers of the revolution in Paris which would probably have occurred when the German armies approached the capital, if the Napoleonic dynasty had continued in power. He thus strengthened his claim to rank among the patriots who leave their country for their country's good, and when the Rev. Mr. Abbott finishes Napoleon's biography he can add that the timely departure of his hero for foreign soil did at least something to atone for many tragic blunders.

THE REPUBLICANS of New York failed to nominate Horace Greeley as their candidate for Governor yesterday, General Stuart L. Woodford receiving on the last ballot 258 votes, while 105½ were polled for Greeley, and 20 for George W. Curtis. Editorial stock seems to be looking up in our neighboring State, but it has not yet advanced sufficiently to carry off the higher honors of politics from the soldiers. While we regret the defeat of two of the most talented journalists of the country, we can scarcely doubt the wisdom of the convention in keeping such good Republican workers in newspaper harness. As times go there is an abundance of material for manufacturing Governors, but editors like Greeley and Curtis are too scarce to be conveniently spared from the profession.

A MEETING of the majority of the members of the Corps Legislatif was held last night, at the house of one of the deputies, in Paris, by permission of the Provisional Government. They promised that they would attempt no opposition; but if the new republic is overwhelmed by disaster, these deputies will probably be prompt to reassert their authority, and they will have a better legal right to wield power than any other body of men in France.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For Additional Special Notices see the Inside Pages.

☞ STEINWAY & SONS' GRAND SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.

CHARLES BLASIUS,

SOLE AGENT FOR THE SALE OF THE WORLD-RENOWNED PIANOS,

AT THE OLD WAREROOMS,

[4 15tf4p

No. 1006 CHESNUT STREET.

☞ FRUIT AND FLORAL EXHIBITION,

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY,

Sept. 13 to 16, 1870.

PROMENADE CONCERTS EVERY EVENING.

9 7 5t

A GRAND DISPLAY IS ANTICIPATED.

☞ THE UNION REPUBLICAN NATURALIZATION COMMITTEE will sit daily at M. H. SOBY'S, No. 416 LIBRARY Street, from 10 until 2 o'clock.

JOS. R. ASH, Chairman.

9 6 tuths

SPECIAL NOTICES.

CUT IN NEW STYLES, TRIMMED ELABORATELY, SURE TO FIT WELL, FINEST IN QUALITY. FALL OVER COATS. AT JOHN WANAMAKER'S, Nos. 818 and 820 CHESNUT STREET. FINEST CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT.

☞ HEADQUARTERS PENNSYLVANIA REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 7, 1870.

In pursuance of the call of MAHLON H. DICKINSON, Chairman of the Executive Committee of State Central Committee, the Committee met at 3 P. M. this day at the Continental Hotel.

The Chairman read the following letter:—

ALTOONA, Aug. 16, 1870.

M. H. DICKINSON:

DEAR SIR:—The State Central Committee have to-day passed the following resolution:—

Resolved, That the whole matter of the dispute between Captain Creely and the Hon. Charles O'Neill, in regard to the Congressional nomination in the Second district, be referred for examination to the Executive Committee, and that both parties be afforded an opportunity to be heard before said committee.

You will please convene the Executive Committee, of which you are chairman, and take into consideration the above resolution.

Truly yours, JOHN COVODE, Chairman of State Central Committee.

On motion of Charles H. Pennypacker, the following resolution was adopted:—

Resolved, That the Executive Committee of the Republican State Central Committee have no wish to interfere with the nomination for Congress in the Second district, as they believe that all questions relative thereto should be settled by the City Executive Committee.

On motion, the Secretary was directed to furnish a copy of the foregoing resolution to Hon. Charles O'Neill, Captain Creely, John Price Wetherill, Cornelius Walborn, and Chairman of Republican City Executive Committee.

On motion, adjourned to meet at call of Chairman.

MAHLON H. DICKINSON, Chairman.

CHAS. H. PENNYPACKER, Secretary. 9 8 3t

☞ HEADQUARTERS UNION REPUBLICAN CITY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 6, 1870.

All persons claiming to have been elected members of the

TWENTY-SIXTH WARD REPUBLICAN EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Will assemble at

1105 CHESTNUT STREET,

ON FRIDAY EVENING NEXT, SEPT. 8, at 8 o'clock.

CHRISTIAN KNEASS, President *pro tem.*

JOHN MCCULLOUGH, M. C. HONG, } Secretaries. h 9 7 3t

☞ HEADQUARTERS UNION REPUBLICAN CITY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, No. 1105 CHESNUT Street.

The Delegates elected to revise the rules of the Union Republican Party will assemble at the OLD COUNTY COURT HOUSE on MONDAY next, September 12, at 10 o'clock A. M.

By order of the Union Republican City Executive Committee.

JOHN L. HILL, President.

Attest—

JOHN MCCULLOUGH, M. C. HONG, } Secretaries. 9 6 5t

☞ HARPER'S HAIR DYE.—THE ONLY harmless and reliable Dye known. This splendid Hair Dye is perfect. Changes red, rusty, or grey hair, whiskers, or moustache instantly to a glossy black or natural brown, without injuring the hair or staining the skin, leaving the hair soft and beautiful. Only 50 cents for a large box. CALLENDER, THIRD and WALNUT; JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, No. 602 ARCH Street; TRENWITH, No. 614 CHESNUT Street; YARNELL, FIFTEENTH and MARKET Streets; BROWN, FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets, and all Druggists. 5 31 tf 4p

☞ T. W. BAILY'S Old-established WATCH AND JEWELRY Store, No. 622 MARKET Street, six doors below Seventh street. American and Imported Watches, Diamonds, and fine Gold Jewelry and Silver Ware, in every variety, at reasonable prices, and warranted.

N. B.—Please call and examine our stock. No trouble to show goods. 9 2 1m

☞ MUSIC SCHOOL.—MRS. ANNIE E. SIMPSON will open her Music School at No. 117 N. TWENTY-FIRST Street (corner of Tower) on SEPTEMBER 12, 1870. Instruction on Piano and Cabinet Organ and in Singing and Harmony. 8 29 1m

GROCERIES, ETC.

FINE GROCERIES.

E. BRADFORD CLARKE,

SUCCESSOR TO

SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,

S. W. Corner BROAD and WALNUT,

Is ready to wait upon his regular patrons and the public generally

WITH A FULL SUPPLY OF THE BEST QUALITY OF

FINE GROCERIES.

And will endeavor to meet their wants with the best goods at the LOWEST CASH PRICES. 9 1 thstutf4p

FOR SALE.

CHESNUT STREET BOOKSTORE, No. 724 CHESNUT Street.

CLOSING OUT SALE.

STORE FOR RENT.

FIXTURES FOR SALE.

Possession given at once if desired. In the meantime we shall dispose of our large and well-assorted stock of Books at

ENORMOUS REDUCTIONS.

Standard Works at one-half the usual prices.

NEW BOOKS SUPPLIED AT COST.

D. ASHMEAD, Agent,

9 2 stuth 3t 4p No. 724 CHESNUT Street.

WEST DELANCEY PLACE; $4650; IMMediate possession.

CLARK & ETTING, No. 111 WALNUT Street.

9 8 3t

COOPER & CONARD

BLACK SILKS.

BLACK SILKS,	95c.
BLACK SILKS,	$1·00.
BLACK SILKS,	$1·25.
BLACK SILKS,	$1·50.
BLACK SILKS,	$1·75.
BLACK SILKS,	$2·00.
BLACK SILKS,	$2·25.
BLACK SILKS,	$2·50.
BLACK SILKS,	$2·75.
BLACK SILKS,	$3·00.
BLACK SILKS,	$3·25.
BLACK SILKS, "Bonnet,"	$3·50.
BLACK SILKS, "Bonnet,"	$4·00.
BLACK SILKS, "Bonnet,"	$4·12.
BLACK SILKS, "Bonnet,"	$5·00.

Our Black Silks as yet HAVE NOT BEEN ADVANCED. We Have Taken Unusual Pains to Select None but Those of REAL WORTH. Buyers may Rely on Getting an Honest Opinion from Us in Regard to the Wear of a Silk. Any Dissatisfied Buyer Can Have the Silk Exchanged.

COOPER & CONARD

S. E. CORNER NINTH AND MARKET STREETS.

The Perfection of the Art of Refining Whiskies.

P. HEVNER, Sole Proprietor, for the State of Pennsylvania, of the

CELEBRATED "P. P." WHISKIES,

Nos. 246 S. FRONT and 117 DOCK St., Phila.

It has been clearly demonstrated that all Liquors distilled by the ordinary methods contain a very large percentage of impurities; the degree of heat that must necessarily be employed, decomposing, disengaging and vaporizing all the baneful elements and noxious gases contained in the mash, which when condensed form the deleterious fusel oil so detrimental to life and health; but, when indulged in to excess, the result is *Brain Fever, Delirium Tremens, Apoplexy, Insanity, etc.* Consequently Liquors, as ordinarily distilled, are apt, even when only used sparingly as a stimulant, to create *Nausea, Sick Headache, Inflammation,* and *Kidney Diseases.*

The "P. P." Whiskies, on the contrary, "stimulate and cheer" without unduly exciting the brain or injuring the coats of the stomach. They are distilled from the choicest product of the Cereals *in vacuo,* the pressure of the atmosphere being reduced from 15 lbs. to 2 lbs. to the square inch; consequently a temperature of only about 90 degrees of heat is required in the operation. The process is entirely mechanical, no ACIDS, CHARCOAL, ESSENCES, EXTRACTS, DRUGS OR CHEMICALS OF ANY DESCRIPTION BEING USED—hence the "P. P." Whiskies are not only delicate in flavor, but pure, wholesome, and innocuous as a beverage, retaining in simple purity the flavor of the cereals from which they were distilled.

The "P. P." Whiskies have been tested by some of the most eminent of the Medical Faculty, by Analytical Chemists, and by the best judges of Liquors in the United States, and pronounced *perfectly pure and wholesome,* and especially desirable for Family use and *Medical purposes.*

Members of the medical faculty, the trade, and the public generally are cordially invited to call and inspect the machinery and process, and examine the liquors and the impurities extracted, at the Refinery and Warerooms, Nos. 246 South FRONT and 117 DOCK Street.

This is the only process in operation in the State of Pennsylvania for refining whiskies in *"vaccuo."* 7 30 stuth4ptf P. HEVNER.

CLOTHING.

The Fall Fall Fall Fall

Of Louis Napoleon, late Emperor of the French will not affect

THE FALL TRADE

AT THE

GREAT BROWN HALL

OF

ROCKHILL & WILSON.

For the curious weather we have in September, ROCKHILL & WILSON have made every provision that the wants of masculine humanity can suggest.

We have yet on hand a few lots of our Summer Stock of Fine Clothes. It is a splendid opportunity now for gentlemen who want to lay in a stock for next summer.

OUR LIST OF PRICES FOR THE EARLY FALL GOODS IS WORTHY YOUR ATTENTION.

OUR STYLES OF MAKE-UP Of the Early Fall Goods surpass description.

Our varied assortment of Early Fall Goods compels admiration.

Come and admire the Early Fall Goods.
Come and see the prices of the Early Fall Goods.
Come and examine the quality of the Early Fall Goods.
Come and BUY BUY BUY BUY BUY the Early Fall Goods.

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No. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

American and Foreign BANKERS,

ISSUE DRAFTS AND CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT available on presentation in any part of Europe.

Travellers can make all their financial arrangements through us, and we will collect their interest and dividends without charge.

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STOCKS, LOANS, ETC. BOUGHT AND SOLD AT THE BOARD OF BROKERS, BY GEORGE J. BOYD,

7 14 thstu3m No. 18 S. THIRD Street.

PAPER HANGINGS.

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THAT WILL WASH.

After years of experiment we can now offer to the trade and public PATENT WASHABLE PLAIN TINTS, which we guarantee will stand washing with a soft brush or sponge, and which require no preparation previous to or after hanging. They need no varnishing, thus preserving their delicate shades free from the hard gloss which is given by varnish.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL AT

JOHN H. LONGSTRETH'S,

No. 12 North THIRD St.,

9 6 12t4p Sole Agent for Washable Tints.

ANOTHER GREAT VICTORY FOR C. HASSENFORDER'S SAFES.

At the great fire on September 6 and 7, 1870, at COLLINS & CO.'S, Lumber Merchants, Delaware avenue, above Coates street, the contents

Were Preserved all in Good Order,

And the Safe can be seen at

No. 422 VINE Street,

9 8 tfrp PHILADELPHIA.

DOBBINS' HAIR RENEWER WILL NOT BURN or injure the hair, but makes it soft and glossy.

DOBBINS' HAIR RENEWER IS BEAUTIFULLY transparent.

DOBBINS' HAIR RENEWER RESTORES THE natural color without dyeing, by imparting a vigorous and healthy growth.

DOBBINS' HAIR RENEWER IS ALTOGETHER unlike any other.

DOBBINS' HAIR RENEWER IS PREPARED only by J. B. DOBBINS, and the genuine has his signature.

DOBBINS' HAIR RENEWER IS SOLD BY druggists and dealers everywhere, and at the principal depot, No. 426 North EIGHTH Street.

NO TOILET COMPLETE WITHOUT DOBBINS' HAIR RENEWER. 9 5 4p6m

HAGENAU.

The Flight of MacMahon's Army.

A correspondent of the Vienna *Wehr Zeitung* gives some most graphic pictures of the flight of MacMahon's army. He writes:—"I could now (August 6, 9½ P. M.) stay in Hagenau no longer. Despite the warning of my host, I turned out of the northern gate and took the direction of the Hagenau forest towards Niederbronn. The roar of cannon was loud. Columns of smoke rose in the northwest and even in the direction of Saarburg. I judged the fight to be near Niederbronn, and did not err. At 4 o'clock in galloped a horse with empty saddle slipping under its belly, through the town gate. Directly after, a second, then a third; then followed a cuirassier, his horse covered with blood and foam, without cuirass, without arms. Next an artillerist, on an unsaddled horse, his face distorted with inexpressible fright. Some minutes later, a mob of some twenty horsemen hurried past, among whom two Zouaves clinging upon one horse were conspicuous; the others were cuirassiers in every stage of fright and terror, some swinging wildly their sabres; other, poor exhausted horses, several of them without saddles, most of them without arms. One cuirassier halted his horse just before me, loosened his cuirass, threw off his helmet, next his heavy sword, lastly his breastplate, and then laughing contentedly, rode leisurely on. A pause of some five minutes followed. The townsmen had all fled inside the gates. The field-watch and I stood alone at the point where the Niederbronn branch railway intersects the high road. Presently up gallops a field gendarme, halts his half dead horse, and calls out 'Shut the gates instantly; the Prussians are at my heels.' The field-watch turned white. I exclaimed, 'What madness! Hagenau is an open town. There could be no defense, and if the Prussians really were there the best thing for the town was to open the gates as wide as possible.' His face brightened up. The tumult became greater. Among a crowd of cuirassiers some lancers were mixed up; then came hussar uniforms. The roads are thronged; unmounted horses gallop past as if driven on by panic; on all sides are swarms—artillerymen in shirt-sleeves, many of their horses with the traces cut, ridden by infantrymen or artillery. So far I have not remarked one officer. As the mob was thickest, a railway train came screaming along from the north. At that moment a number of peasant girls, with their conveyances entangled in the throng, were close upon the rails. They cannot move forward or backward—they are lost. The field-watch and myself, seizing the barrier-tree, forced back the distracted wenches, shut the barrier, helped them over, and the train rushed past without mishap. The train ought to have saved the *materiel* accumulated at Niederbronn; it ought to have transported the wounded; it was entirely devoted to flight. They were the first infantry soldiers who saved themselves. All the wagons overfilled, on the roofs, hanging on by the handles, with half their bodies in the air, on the gangway boards, some fully accoutred, some half-naked, no wounded! So flashed past us this novel picture of distraction crossing the current of misfortune in the high road. We let the barrier balk drop, and sprung aside. Like a wild hunt the horsemen galloped into the town and clattered through it without drawing bridle. By 5 o'clock the torrent gradually ceased. After a pause came the conveyances. I saw four or five carriages, all completely harnessed, yet without their guns. Then jolted and rattled past a broken ammunition wagon crammed with Turcos; next a peasant's wagon filled with bedding and household gear, but no owner; a Zouave led the horses, two frightfully wounded Turcos lay on the top, a cluster of unarmed soldiers of all arms clung around it. Now followed infantry on foot. It was about 5½; still no officers. In dense swarms the chancery cars, the carriages of three general brigades, the archives of a division, four or five empty ammunition trucks, every kind of ambulance wagon, all packed with uninjured soldiers. On one car lay three corpses, a few pitifully dragged Turcos following in the crowd in dumb resignation. Then came a lot of sutlers and camp-followers. The infantry had all flung away their packs, many their guns, some were in their shirt-sleeves, most of them had loaves stuck on their swords and swung on their shoulders. By far the greater part were those *volaux soldats* for whose valor General Trochu had so lately vouched. I shall not soon forget a poor perspiring infantry soldier of the 50th, smartly accoutred, with knapsack on his back, with broad, red face, who came up to me and anxiously asked where his regiment was. I told him to go right on to Strasburg, and perhaps he would find it there. He marched bravely along as I had directed him. He was an Alsatian. About 9½ an orderly troop of cuirassiers, under command of a captain and two subalterns, about forty men strong, rode past. They were almost all properly accoutred, and kept step. Between 4 and 7 o'clock a disorderly rabble hurried by, absorbed in themselves and in their miserable existence; in the whole body not more than forty in marching order; altogether some 8000 to 10,000 men; very few wounded, some three or four cavalry officers, two artillery and about eight infantry officers in the entire swarm; such a rout as neither 1859 or 1866 ever witnessed. But back I must go to Hagenau. It was 7 o'clock; the stream of fugitives was less swollen. As in the fading twilight I hastened towards the town to learn if any trains were going, I came across five or six soldiers of various arms, leading in their midst one Prussian prisoner, as proud as if they had got with them the entire Prussian army. The poor man was trembling. In such a *debacle* to parade one prisoner! The public houses were a scene of animation. Soldiers were busy eating and drinking, and what surprised me they quietly paid their shot. In an upper room four infantry officers drank their wine in silence. Five cuirassiers sat before a roast goose, cracking mad jokes. Early next morning at 7 I was lucky enough to reach Strasbourg in a wagon."

PROPHETIC WORDS.

Prevost-Paradol on the Struggle with Prussia.

The last chapter of M. Prevost-Paradol's last work, "La France Nouvelle," says the *Pall Mall Gazette*, has a melancholy interest when read by the light of recent events—the death of the author by his own hand and the awful struggle in which his country is involved. Its theme is the future of France, and its chief object is to point out the danger to France with which such a struggle is fraught, be the issue what it may. The very opening words are words of warning:—"La France approche de l'epreuve la plus redoutable qu'elle ait encore traversee." The worst of his fears is indeed already realized; for the German unity which he dreaded as the result of a war with Prussia, no matter whether the victory rested with France or not, was accomplished at one stroke by the mere declaration of war by the Emperor. Suppose, he says, that victory remains with France—and the mere fact, he remarks, that there should be any question on this head shows the change of position effected since 1866; before that time the only question was whether France could hold her own against a coalition of all Europe—but grant that she has the victory, what will she do with it? Will she follow the example of Prussia, and, availing herself of the "principle of nationalities," strengthen herself by annexation? There are only two parts of Europe to which this principle could be applied by France, namely, Belgium and the French portions of Switzerland. But the price to be paid for this trifling gain would be, of necessity, the recognition of the principle of nationalities in the case of other states. France could not then, with any show of consistency, object to the union of some fifty-one millions of German-speaking people in one State, or to the union of all the Slavonic races under the Russian flag. France, therefore, he thinks, must leave the principle of nationalities alone. By applying it she has little to gain, while her encouragement of it is certain to result in a vast increase of strength to her rivals and a proportionate diminution of power to herself. If, on the other hand, she were to remain content with the mere rights of victory, she might indeed for a while retard German unity, but its ultimate accomplishment would be made more sure, as the movement in favor of it would be stimulated by defeat. Even victory therefore is pregnant with danger to the future of France. Suppose, however, Prussia, alone or aided by Russia, to be victorious. It is unnecessary to urge, he says, that this would be "the tomb of the greatness of France." France would not be annihilated, it is true. There is still in Europe a sufficiently strong feeling as to the necessity of a certain equilibrium to make the preservation of her existence desirable to the other powers. But her place among the nations of Europe would be lost; Prussia and Russia would rise with her fall; German unity would be accomplished at one stroke; Austria sooner or later would fall to pieces, the German portions becoming the property of the new Germany, the Slavonic being appropriated by Russia; the Eastern question would be settled without any regard to the wishes of France; and England, "sufficiently rewarded for her complaisance by the tranquil possession of Egypt and the spectacle of our disaster," would probably not trouble her head about these new combinations and arrangements on the Continent. Such, in brief, is the gloomy view put out by Prevost-Paradol in his "New France," and we think it is worth studying, not as a probable forecast of the future of France or Europe, but rather as an illustration of the force of national character. It shows curiously how completely military predominance and national greatness have become convertible ideas even with the most large-minded French politicians. To us the greatness of France seems too solid, too firmly established, to crumble away into nothing the moment she ceases to be the military dictatress of Europe.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

Mr. Forrest as "Othello"

The genius of Mr. Forrest has been mellowed, not decayed by time, a fact that has never been more apparent than during his present engagement at the Walnut. His acting is as grand and impressive as it ever was, but it is marked also by finer touches and it is less disfigured by those displeasing eccentricities of manner that have afforded such ample targets for caricaturists as well as critics to aim at with their shafts of ridicule. Mr. Forrest's "Othello" has always held a very high rank as a great Shakespearian personation, and some of the scenes as he played them years ago have never been surpassed by any actor of our day. His performance of the part last night at the Walnut was not merely great in certain scenes, but it was a great and impressive work of art from first to last. In the first two acts Mr. Forrest was dignified, calm, and noble, as Shakespeare intended "Othello" to be. The speech before the Senate was delivered with proper emphasis, and as a piece of reading nothing could be finer. From a dramatic point of view it was too slow and ponderous, and indeed this fault may be imputed to Mr. Forrest's manner throughout the whole of the first portion of the play. Any slowness in the beginning, however, was more than compensated for in the later scenes, after the jealousy of "Othello" had been fully aroused. Then Mr. Forrest is quick as fire, and last night all the tragic scenes were superbly acted throughout.

The City Amusements.

AT THE WALNUT Mr. Forrest will appear this evening as "Richard III."

AT THE ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE an attractive minstrel performance will be given this evening.

AT THE ARCH STREET OPERA HOUSE an entertaining programme of songs, dances, and burlesques is announced for this evening.

AT THE AMERICAN a variety entertainment will be given this evening.

From the Public Record, Sept. 7.

FOX'S AMERICAN VARIETIES.—The French wrestlers made their first appearance at this popular establishment on Monday evening. Their style of wrestling is artistic and unlike the movements incident to ordinary wrestlers. One feat performed by them astonishes all beholders. A loaded cannon, which requires half a dozen men to lift, is placed on the shoulders of one of the wrestlers; then it is fired off. The concussion is great, but the wrestler stands as firm as a rock. The dancing blondes and the Clinetop sisters are popular, and the same may be said of the entire troupe. By liberality and discrimination Mr Fox won popularity, which he fully maintains. This establishment is jammed with people every evening.

CITY ITEMS.

FALL OVERCOATS.—*A Fine Assortment, very comfortable in place of the Linen Duster, for travelling at this season. Prices moderate.*

Half-way between Fifth and Sixth streets. { BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET STREET.

ST. ALBAN'S PLACE.—This delightful locality, between Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth streets, north of Catharine, is being eagerly sought after by those wishing to rent medium size residences, with all the latest improvements. The magnificent park running the entire square, and occupying the space from curb to curb, presents a most inviting appearance. Mr. Joseph James, 801 Gray's Ferry road, and C. M. S. Leslie, 717 Sansom street, have the renting of these dwellings.

BALLANSE OF POWER.—Rockhill & Wilson care not for the ballanse of power in Urope; all they have bin exercised over is to have every point of their garments to ballanse. That they have accomplished, and the garments cut at the great Brown Stone Hall sets like a swan on the waters of a smooth lake. Call at the Greate Brown Stone Hall, Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT street, and examin them.

MR. WILLIAM W. CASSIDY, the jeweller at No. 6 South Second street, has one of the largest and most attractive stocks of all kinds of Jewelry and Silverware in the city. He has also on hand a fine assortment of fine American Western Watches. Those who purchase at this store at the present time are certain to get the worth of their money.

IF LIFE AND HEALTH CAN BE ESTIMATED by rsdolla and cents, MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, for all diseases with which children are afflicted, is worth its weight in gold. It relieves the child from pain, invigorates the stomach and bowels, cures wind colic, and carries the infant safely through the critical period of teething.

NOT TO BE DETECTED.—The hues imparted to gray heads by PHALON'S VITALIA, OR SALVATION FOR THE HAIR, are as vivid as those of nature, and the change is not effected by a disregard of cleanliness, as is the case with the other hair-coloring preparations, the VITALIA being eminently clean. No sediment. Sold by all druggists and fancy goods dealers.

THE OLD DOMINION SAUCE is used in preference to all others by the principal hotels and restaurants in this city. It is sold by the gallon at the manufactory, corner Arch and Water streets.

MARRIED.

MAHONY—BROWN—On the 26th August, 1870, at St. James' Church, Westminster, London, England, by the Rev. J. Basil Oldham, REDMOND O. MAHONY, Captain 24th Regiment, B. A., to MARY T., daughter of the late William H. Brown, of this city.

FAIRBANK—MARTIN.—September 7, 1870, at the residence of Mrs M. A. Martin, Newark, Delaware, by the Rev. J. Pleasanton Du Hamel, Rector of the Church of the Redemption, Philadelphia, THOMAS JEFFERSON FAIRBANK, Esq., of Baltimore, Md., and Miss LIBBIE E. MARTIN, of Newark, daughter of the late Dr. Thomas George Martin, of Harford county, Maryland.

LEMMON—BROOME.—On Sunday, September 4, at Port Kennedy, Montgomery county, Pa., by the Rev. H. S. Rodenbaugh, EBEN C. LEMMON, of Philadelphia, to ANNA D., youngest daughter of the late Hon. Jacob Broome, of Philadelphia.

DIED.

NELSON.—On the evening of the 6th inst., WILLIAM NELSON, aged 43 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 691 Rentschler street, between Wallace and Coates, above Eleventh street, on Saturday morning, at 8½ o'clock. Services at the Assumption Church. Interment at New Cathedral Cemetery.

THOMAS.—On evening of 5th instant, Mrs. ELIZABETH M., wife of the late Peter Thomas, in the 51st year of her age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 106 Main street, Norristown, on Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

FALL STYLES!
FINE BOOTS AND SHOES
FOR GENTLEMEN,
Made on improved Lasts, insuring Comfort, Beauty and Durability.
BARTLETT,
No. 33 SOUTH SIXTH STREET,
1 12 thstuD6t ABOVE CHESNUT.

PIANOS.

GEORGE STECK & CO.'S PIANOS,
Grand, Square and Upright,
ALSO,
Mason & Hamlin's Cabinet Organs.
AN ELEGANT STOCK AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
J. E. GOULD,
8 26 No. 923 CHESNUT STREET.

REFRIGERATORS.

BISMARCK DRINKS PURE WATER.
Our Fritz Drinks Filtered Water.
Louis Napoleon Will Not Poison Himself with Muddy Water.
All American citizens should preserve their health by drinking nothing but the pure limpid water that has passed through
SCHARFF & WOOD'S
Patent Filter and Cooler.
Why! suffer with the Gravel caused by mud?
Why! suffer with Griping Pains caused by drinking Ice water, when by having your water filtered and cooled as nature filters and cools the pure Spring water, you may avoid these ills?
The Schuylkill water is rendered impure by the numerous factories, coal oil refineries, sinks, slaughter houses, dye works, etc. etc., which cluster on its banks.
By forcing this impure water through SCHARFF & WOOD'S PATENT FILTER AND COOLER
It is rendered as pure as the waters that run from the mountain rills.
The expense is nothing in comparison to the benefit derived from its use.
In one season it will pay for itself in the saving of ice; it never gets out of order, and will last a life time.
For further particulars send for a circular.
JOHN WOOD, JR., Proprietor.
FRY & HOWELL,
GENERAL AGENTS,
No. 327 WALNUT Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
THE FILTER AND COOLER can be seen in active operation at No. 529 CHESNUT Street, where its workings will be cheerfully explained. 9 1 1m4p

GAS FIXTURES.

BAKER, ARNOLD & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS
OF
GAS FIXTURES,
CHANDELIERS,
PENDANTS,
BRACKETS, ETC.,
Of Every Design.
SALESROOMS,
No. 710 CHESNUT Street,
MANUFACTORY,
S. W. Corner TWELFTH and BROWN,
8 23 2mrp PHILADELPHIA.

CORNELIUS & SONS'
RETAIL SALESROOMS,
821 CHERRY Street
Philadelphia,
CHANDELIERS, BRACKETS, Etc.
OF
Superior Styles and Finish
AT
Wholesale and Retail.
WE HAVE NO STORE OR SALESROOM ON CHESNUT STREET. [7 12 tuths2m4p
CORNELIUS & SONS.

COAL.

THE LEHIGH COAL
AND
Navigation Company
Is now prepared to deliver to families in any part of the city or Germantown their well-known
"OLD COMPANY LEHIGH COAL,"
OR THE
Newport Coal,
From their mines in the Wyoming Valley.
As the company MINES, TRANSPORTS AND SELLS its own Coal, the public are assured of GOOD QUALITY, FULL WEIGHT, AND PROMPT DELIVERY.
Parties buying Coal at the
PRESENT LOW PRICES
Can have it delivered at such time as best suits them during the present season.
Orders received at the Company's Office,
No. 122 South SECOND Street,
AT THEIR COAL YARDS,
No. 904 RICHMOND Street,
8 26 1m) AMERICA Street, above Diamond,
Or at the Yard of J. T. Roberts & Bro., Germantown

$5·50.
LARGE NUT
White Ash, Pure and Clean.
Give it a Trial.
MITCHELL & WROTH'S
COAL DEPOT,
N. E. Cor. NINTH and GIRARD Ave.,
9 2 1m4p PHILADELPHIA.
ANTHRACITE COAL, TON OF 2240 LBS. DELIVERED, LEHIGH, Broken and Egg, $8·00; Stove, $8·25; LOCUST MOUNTAIN, Broken and Egg, $6·75 Stove, $6·75; SHAMOKIN and LORBERRY Nut to carters at low prices.
EASTWICK & BROTHER,
Office, No. 228 DOCK Street; Yards, cor. TWENTY-SECOND and WASHINGTON Av. 8 20rp

WATCHES.

C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,
MANUFACTURERS OF
WATCH CASES,
AND DEALERS IN AMERICAN AND FOREIGN
WATCHES,
No. 608 CHESNUT Street,
MANUFACTORY, No. 28 South FIFTH Street.

FINANCIAL.

Wilmington and Reading
RAILROAD
Seven Per Cent. Bonds,
FREE OF TAXES.
We are offering $200,000 of the Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company
AT 82½ AND ACCRUED INTEREST.
For the convenience of investors these Bonds are issued in denominations of
$1000s, $500s, and 100s.
The money is required for the purchase of additional Rolling Stock and the full equipment of the Road.
The road is now finished, and doing a business largely in excess of the anticipations of its officers.
The trade offering necessitates a large additional outlay for rolling stock, to afford full facilities for its prompt transaction, the present rolling stock not being sufficient to accommodate the trade.
WM. PAINTER & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 36 South THIRD Street,
6 5 PHILADELPHIA.

AN EXCELLENT INVESTMENT!
10 Per Cent. First Mortgage Land Grant Bonds
OF THE
Portage Lake and Lake Superior Ship Canal Company,
At 95 and Accrued Interest.
Coupons payable January and July at Ocean Bank, New York.
Secured by mortgage of the CANAL, its tolls, franchises, and EQUIPMENTS, and 200,000 ACRES of very valuable and carefully selected
IRON, COPPER, PINE, AND OTHER TIMBER LANDS,
Worth at the lowest estimate five to eight times the amount of the mortgage.
Whole Issue $500,000,
Of which a balance of only $160,000 remains unsold.
This Ship Canal—after five years labor and an expenditure of nearly a million of dollars, besides nearly half a million more for machinery and equipments—is nearly finished, and will be entirely completed the present season.
The tolls on the present commerce of Lake Superior would not only pay the interest on these bonds, but large dividends also to the Stockholders. This trade will be increased immensely next season when the grain from the great wheat-producing regions of Minnesota shall pass by this route (as it necessarily must) to the seaboard, by way of the railroad from St. Paul to Duluth, now just completed.
Send for maps and circulars.
For sale at 95 and accrued interest by
B. K. JAMISON & CO., Bankers,
COR. THIRD AND CHESNUT STS.
8 6tf PHILADELPHIA.

LAKE SHORE
AND
MICHIGAN SOUTHERN
RAILWAY COMPANY
SEVEN PER CENT.
Consolidated Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds.
The Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company, for the purpose of providing for the payment of its several mortgage debts as they become due, has executed a mortgage to the Union Trust Company, of New York, as Trustee, upon the whole of its Railroad and branches, payable on the first day of July, in the year one thousand nine hundred.
COUPON BONDS of $1000 each will be issued, with interest at Seven per centum per annum, payable semi-annually, on the first day of January and July, in each year, and REGISTERED BONDS of $1000, $5000, and $10,000 each, without coupons, with interest at Seven per centum per annum, payable quarterly, on the first day of January, April, July, and October, in each year, principal and interest payable at the office of the Union Trust Company in New York.
We call the attention of investors especially to this class of REGISTERED BONDS, which, on account of the SECURITY AFFORDED AGAINST LOSS BY ROBBERY, FIRE, OR OTHERWISE, AND THE PAYMENT OF QUARTERLY INTEREST, offer an investment peculiarly desirable.
A limited amount of these bonds can be purchased at 97½, and accrued interest, upon application to
ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.,
NO. 18 BROAD STREET,
NEW YORK. 8 8 1m
Application may be made to
Messrs. GLENDINNING, DAVIS & CO., Philadelphia.

FOR SALE.
Six Per Cent. Loan of the City of Williamsport, Pennsylvania,
FREE OF ALL TAXES,
At 85, and Accrued Interest.
These Bonds are made absolutely secure by act of Legislature compelling the city to levy sufficient tax to pay interest and principal.
P. S. PETERSON & CO.,
No. 39 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
HARRISSON GRAMBO,
BANKER.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS RECEIVED AND INTEREST ALLOWED ON DAILY BALANCES.
ORDERS PROMPTLY EXECUTED FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF ALL RELIABLE SECURITIES.
COLLECTIONS MADE EVERYWHERE.
REAL ESTATE COLLATERAL LOANS NEGOTIATED. 8 27 6m
No. 303 S. SIXTH St., Philada.

HEADQUARTERS UNION REPUBLICAN CITY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, No. 1105 CHESNUT Street.

At a meeting of the Union Republican City Executive Committee, held on Wednesday, September 7, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

Whereas, Certain disputes and differences have arisen relative to the Republican nomination of a candidate for Congress in the Second Congressional district:

And whereas, The Union Republican City Executive Committee, after a careful investigation of the case, decided unanimously that the Hon. Charles O'Neill had been regularly and fairly nominated by a convention held in conformity with the rules of the Union Republican party:

And whereas, A body of men purporting to be the Executive Committee of the Union Republican State Central Committee have published the following notice, to wit:—

ROOMS OF THE REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE, NO. 1105 CHESNUT STREET.
PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 6, 1870.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Republican State Central Committee, held this day, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

Resolved, That this Committee recommend the reconvening of the Republican Convention of the Second Congressional District of Pennsylvania, and that Charles A. Miller, of this committee, act as temporary chairman until a permanent organization is effected, and that John McClintock, of the Seventh ward; William King, of the Eighth ward; and George Truman, of the Tenth ward, be a committee to determine who are entitled to seats in said convention.

Resolved, That the Chairman of this Committee give notice of the time and place of the meeting of this Convention, and that said meeting shall be held on TUESDAY, the 15th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., at the usual place of holding Congressional Conventions in said District, provided the hall can be obtained; if not, the Chairman of this Committee to designate the place.

Resolved, That the Chairman of this Committee furnish to each of the gentlemen who were candidates before the Congressional Convention of the Second District of 15th of June, a copy of these resolutions.

WM. R. LEEDS, Chairman.
CHARLES A. MILLER,
ROBERT C. TITTERMARY,
WILLIAM ELLIOTT.

Thereby meaning and intending to deny the jurisdiction of the said City Executive Committee in the premises; therefore,

Resolved, That the City Executive Committee of the Republican party hereby declare that they will not be bound by any action that may be taken by the Convention to be called as above provided for.

First. Because the whole of the aforesaid Congressional District lies within the territorial limits of the City of Philadelphia; and all political disputes and differences which cannot be settled by the respective Wards are to be determined by said Committee, in accordance with the usages of the party.

Second. Because the City Executive Committee deny that the State Central Committee had any jurisdiction in the settlement of political differences which arise exclusively within the territorial limits of the city, and that it is beyond the legitimate power of said State Central Committee to reconvene any convention which may have been held within said city, under the auspices of the said City Executive Committee.

Third. Because the matter proposed to be adjusted has already been passed upon by this Committee, after a full hearing, upon the merits.

Fourth. Because this Committee desire harmony of action within the party, which cannot be maintained if the State Central Committee is permitted to interfere with the action of the City Executive Committee in the settlement of political differences within the city limits.

Fifth. Because the Executive Committee of the State Central Committee, to which the matter was referred by the Chairman, the Hon. John Covode, and of which sub-committee Mahlon H. Dickinson, Esq., is Chairman, has to-day decided that the dispute in relation to the nomination for Congress in the Second District is one within the jurisdiction of the City Executive Committee, which notice is herewith appended:—

HEADQUARTERS PENNSYLVANIA REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.
PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 7, 1870.

In pursuance of the call of MAHLON H. DICKINSON, Chairman of the Executive Committee of State Central Committee, the committee met at 3 P. M. this day at the Continental Hotel.

The Chairman read the following letter:—

ALTOONA, Aug. 16, 1870.

M. H. DICKINSON:—

Dear Sir—The State Central Committee have to-day passed the following resolution:—

Resolved, That the whole matter of the dispute between Captain Creely and the Hon. Charles O'Neill, in regard to the Congressional nomination in the Second district, be referred for examination to the Executive Committee, and that both parties be afforded an opportunity to be heard before said Committee.

You will please convene the Executive Committee, of which you are Chairman, and take into consideration the above resolution.

Truly yours, JOHN COVODE,
Chairman of State Central Committee.

On motion of Charles H. Pennypacker, the following resolution was adopted:—

Resolved, That the Executive Committee of the Republican State Central Committee have no wish to interfere with the nomination for Congress in the Second District, as they believe that all questions relative thereto should be settled by the City Executive Committee.

On motion, the Secretary was directed to furnish a copy of foregoing resolution to Hon. Charles O'Neill, Captain Creely, John Price Wetherill, Cornelius Walborn, and Chairman of Republican City Executive Committee.

On motion adjourned to meet at call of Chairman.
MAHLON H. DICKINSON, Chairman.
CHAS. H. PENNYPACKER, Secretary.

Sixth. Because the legality of the existence of the so called Executive Committee of the State Central Committee is denied by the Hon. John Covode, Chairman of said State Central Committee, as appears by a published notice of this date, of which the following is a copy:—

HEADQUARTERS PENNSYLVANIA REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.
CONTINENTAL HOTEL, PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 7, 1870.

WILLIAM B. LEEDS, Esq.

DEAR SIR: I find in the papers of to-day what purports to be a resolution passed by a number of gentleman claiming to be the Executive Committee (of the Republican State Central Committee), with your name signed as chairman.

I am surprised at this, after the last conversation you had with me. I now desire it distinctly understood that you are not the chairman of the committee (although a member of it), and that none of the gentlemen who sign with you are upon it, and cannot be recognized as such by me.

Truly yours,
JOHN COVODE,
Chairman State Central Committee.

By order of the Union Republican City Executive Committee. JOHN L. HILL, President.

JOHN MCCULLOUGH, } Secretaries.
MARSHALL C. HONG, }
9 8 3t

DRY GOODS.

CHENEY BROTHERS'
American Gros Grain
BLACK SILKS,
$2·00 A YARD,
FOR SALE BY
BESSON & SON,
Mourning Dry Goods House,
No. 918 CHESNUT STREET,
9 6 3tsp PHILADELPHIA.

WHISKIES.
Rye, Wheat, Bourbon and Monongahela
WHISKIES,
The product of the following Distilleries:

"A. & H. S. Overholt,"	"Jos. S. Finch,"
"Wm. Britton & Co.,"	"M. Weiss & Co."
"U. Lippincott,"	"Hugus & Co.,"
"Thos. Moore,"	"Shanton, Daly & Keru,"
"Lynchburg,"	"Sherwood,"
"Mt. Vernon,"	"Old Dominion."

In store and for sale in lots to suit purchasers.
APPLY TO
BROOKE, COLKET & CO.,
1727, 1729, 1731 and 1733 Market St.,
8 27 stuth3m PHILADELPHIA.

FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

The French Situation.

Organizing the Republic.

The Suez Canal.

Its Passage by a U. S. Vessel.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

PARIS, Sept. 8.

Jules Favre

yesterday received all the employees of the Foreign Affairs Office, who called to pay their respects to the new Minister. Favre made a short speech, thanking them for the kindness they had expressed towards him. He announced that he would make

No Changes in Office

at present, as those who were accustomed to business were much needed. He demanded the devoted assistance of all in our national need.

Yesterday

The Foreign Ambassadors

here had a meeting with the ministers. To-day

General Vinoy

appeared before the ministers and furnished explanations of his late march towards Paris. He affirmed that he was

Closely Pressed

by the advance of the Prussians during the whole of his march.

The Committee of Defense

meet permanently.

Nearly all the deputies of the majority in the Corps Legislatif have left Paris.

The Steamer Cambria.

MOVILLE, Sept. 8.—The steamship Cambria, from New York for Glasgow, has been signalled off this port to-day.

Martial Law at Havre.

HAVRE, Sept. 8.—Martial law has been declared here.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Suez Canal.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—The Navy Department has received despatches from Commander L. A. Beardsley, commanding the United States steamship Palos, dated Suez Canal, August 12th, stating that he had safely passed through the canal. Thus the Palos is the first American vessel to carry the American flag through the Suez Canal.

Rear-Admiral Rowan Made Vice-Admiral.

Rear-Admiral Stephen C. Rowan has been appointed by the President Vice-Admiral of the United States Navy, in place of Admiral Porter, promoted. Admiral Rowan is now on his way to this country from his late command of the United States Asiatic fleet. His commission as Vice-Admiral was signed this afternoon about 3 o'clock.

Judge Richardson's Hands Full.

Acting Secretary of the Treasury, Judge William A. Richardson, in addition to the duties of that office, has been designated by the President as Acting Attorney-General during the absence from Washington of the Attorney-General and the Assistant Attorney-General.

FROM NEW JERSEY.

Congressional Nomination.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

VINELAND, Sept. 8.—The convention assembled in Plum Street Hall at 11 A. M. Judge Thomas P. Carpenter, of Camden, called the assemblage to order, whereupon Hon. Jonathan Ingham, of Salem, was unanimously made permanent chairman. After the usual committees were appointed, the convention took a recess until 1 P. M. Upon the reassembling of the convention, nominations were made, and John W. Hazleton, of Gloucester, was nominated by a majority of thirteen votes on first ballot. The convention was one of the largest of Congressional delegates ever assembled in the First district.

A DESIRABLE
Safe Home Investment
THE
Sunbury and Lewistown Railroad Company
Offer $1,200,000 Bonds, bearing 7 Per Cent. Interest in Gold, Secured by a
First and Only Mortgage.
The Bonds are issued in
$1000s, $500s and $200s.
The Coupons are payable in the city of Philadelphia on the first days of April and October,
Free of State and United States Taxes.
The price at present is
90 and Accrued Interest in Currency.
This Road, with its connection with the Pennsylvania Railroad at Lewistown, brings the Anthracite Coal Fields 67 MILES nearer the Western and Southwestern markets. With this advantage it will control that trade. The Lumber Trade, and the immense and valuable deposit of ores in this section, together with the thickly peopled district through which it runs, will secure it a very large and profitable trade.
WM. PAINTER & CO.,
BANKERS.
Dealers in Government Securities
No. 36 South THIRD Street,
9 8 3tsp PHILADELPHIA.

JEALOUSY.

From the London Saturday Review.

There are two sorts of jealousy—the passion and the habit. There is the jealousy which, by the common consent of poets and dramatists, changes the hue of its victim by gnawing at his vitals; and there is the jealousy which, affecting neither circulation, digestion, nor bile, indicates its presence solely by a certain rigidity of outline. Perhaps there is no vice more respectable than this latter form of jealousy, which is a quality wholly independent of passion and acting in cold blood. The jealous nature does not need a lover or a mistress to exercise itself upon; it rises out of a certain combination of qualities—an exaggerated idea of one's own claims, a craving for their recognition by others, and not the best temper in the world. Many proud and conceited persons fed by illusions are sufficient to themselves, at least are not more dependent than their neighbors on the popular voice. These are not jealous; but where self-approval and appreciation are not enough, are scarcely realized or recognized as a good apart from the consent of others, there are endangered the suspicion, acerbity, and quarrel with the individual or society which we call jealousy. To this we are disposed to think the two extremes of society are most liable; they at least exhibit its characteristics in the strongest and most unmitigated forms. It is most conspicuous in those who are at the top but hold their place only by sufferance, and in the obscure who would be lost in the crowd and forgotten but for the vigor of their self-esteem, setting on a pedestal before which all their little world must bow. As an example of the jealousy rising out of an insatiable need of universal homage, take the case of Napoleon I on the occasion, we think, of his being elected Consul for life. All eyes of a vast assembly were fixed on him, when he noted a momentary turn of those multitudinous eyes from himself to some new object of curiosity. The entrance of Madame Recamier in the splendor of her youthful beauty had caused this diversion, and a jealous scowl on the conqueror's brow noted his displeasure—a lasting displeasure—against a rival who for a few moments reduced him to a second rank. For the more familiar jealousy of the obscure we may refer the reader to the habitual temper of an old servant, if any reader is fortunate enough to possess the services of one confident in herself as a real treasure of honesty, industry, and sobriety, and using these virtues as grounds for perpetual ill-temper. Respectability in this class often involves such a hand-to-hand fight with temptation that we should not perhaps wonder at their valuing themselves on the score of native excellencies which ought not to pass for much with their betters. As a fact, we have often observed that the self-complacency arising from an orderly life, religious observance, and trustworthiness, presumably enacted under the eyes of an admiring world, issues in an exclusive claim to everything good and pleasant that is going on. Such a person grows to regard every recognition of another's merit as a deliberate personal slight to be avenged by a judicial sullenness of aspect. "Valuable" is the epithet constantly applied to these social oppressors who are so successful in imposing their own self-estimate on their employers, all the while ignorant that an outrageous jealousy is the real source of the discomfort which they possibly suppose to be an inevitable tax on the highest merit.

Between these two exponents of the quality there are infinite degrees. We ought never to consider ourselves or any one else to be wholly free from it, or purely dispassionate and clear of personal bias not to be otherwise explained. Wherever there are natural rights, however they may seem to be forgotten or disowned, it is always wise to steer clear of any course that may awaken a sensation which is much more likely to be slumbering than wholly absent. Nor does it ever do to suppose circumstances a bar to its presence. Wherever there is a sense of dependence on others there is room for jealousy. Several years ago there were in the Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb at Bath two children, deaf, dumb, and blind—reduced therefore to the sense of touch for all acquired knowledge of men and things; and these two children contrived to be violently jealous of each other, rancorously resenting any favor of notice or dress in which the other had the advantage. Jealousy, in fact, belongs to a sort of helplessness—to natures that are not sufficient for themselves, that depend on others in an exceptional degree, and need that others should depend on them as a source of pleasure, comfort, reliance of any sort. We shall constantly find such people enlarging on their importance to others; they are anxious to prove a wide *clientele*. The very anxiety to prove this is a jealous trait. We may be certain that these boasted friends of theirs have their little grievances if we could but find them, and that living with them is by no means plain sailing. We know it, too, by the sort of uneasiness which arises in the manner and countenance of these favorites—by their showing, at the mention of certain names, a sudden set of the features that warns us, as it were, off the premises of that subject. Many persons, with a fine play of expression when the mind is disengaged, assume a mask-like rigidity under this influence, which bids us beware, for we are on dangerous ground; an aspect not without its irritation even when we are not personally injured by it, for it is vexatious to feel ourselves in the presence of one incapacitated for a fair and just view of the question or character that engages us. We can never hope to come in contact with an unprejudiced mind while that mask is on; it shuts out all fairness of treatment. And besides that this temper constantly misses the best points in others, it is itself too scrutinizing and detective for the best qualities to show themselves. Jealousy of this sort by no means necessarily indicates an unamiable temper, and it constantly belongs to fidelity and tenacity of affection, but it is a one-sided amiability that more readily weeps with the sorrowful than follows out the other clause of the apostolical injunction. These are the people before whom it is wise to keep back our high hopes and any especial privileges of our position; in whose company we are humble, not from any moral leaning to humility, but because it is safest—because experience does not lead us to expect sympathy. In fact it is the greatest compliment we can pay to a man's magnanimity to tell him frankly of our successes and good fortune, in the confidence that the contemplation of our luck will excite no spleen. And yet this man may not do so much for us at a pinch as would the other, who does not take it amiss perhaps that we should be driven to the refuge of his tried friendship. Many symptoms are to be traced to jealousy which show no direct descent from it; amongst these the habit of contradiction. People are as often praised and puffed into distinction from jealousy as they are disparaged. It is one of the resources of spleen to set up some counter idol against a received excellence that stands in a man's way. If self cannot with decency be asserted, it is at least something to disturb the existing balance. This accounts, no doubt, for a great deal of criticism in art and literature that puzzles the unitiated. Even where the critic has no work of his own subject to comparison, jealousy may have early embittered his judgment, and turned him against the popular voice which has refused him the meed he thought his due. In social life, most thoroughgoing contradictiousness, however it may show itself, is connected with this jealous reference to self, and to the world's injustice in preferring some inferior article to the diamond in the rough which people are so apt to esteem themselves. If persons even know themselves to be unattractive, and are cantankerous accordingly, they are jealous that tinsel should tell with the world instead of the sterling gold that is lost in their lump of ore

THEATRICAL WOMEN AND LOVE.

Correspondence of the St. Louis Republican.

A member of the theatrical profession lately speaking of Charlotte Cushman lamented her lonely condition and the hard fate that has brought her no husband, and in consequence I let my memory run through the long, long list of my professional acquaintances and sum up their domestic happiness. Only a partial mentioning of those I called to mind cannot fail to win the sternest advocate of marital bliss to my opinion, that in celibacy the theatrical female receives the greatest boon of Heaven, and that if the histrionic Charlotte ever laments the want of a husband to whom to leave her well-earned dollars, she has also been spared the much greater misery of seeing them fly from under her nose, for the allurement and delectation of strange and unknown women. Probably no other class have ever suffered so much from the perfidy of man as that much abused profession, the theatrical. Rich perhaps in fame, in money, in beauty, in talent, poor indeed have they been in love, and how richly many of these slighted ones have deserved the happiness they sought and never found!

That noblest of actresses, mothers, and wives, Adelaide Ristori, brought to this country a handsome, good-for-nothing husband, who, during her absence at the theatre, so conducted himself at the windows for the captivation of opposite boarding-house women, that an outraged husband had him arrested for the most shameful and disgusting practices. Many a time, late at night, after her wonderful personation of "Marie Antoinette" or "Elizabeth," I have seen her going home with a servant as escort—her son and daughter at some party, the marquis always away till all hours. She would sit alone over her little supper, and go weary in body and soul to her bed, while those her talents supported pursued their own pleasure. One of the best actresses America ever produced toiled year after year at her profession, amassed a large property, married a poor man, and has the great reward of passing her days in a second-class hotel, and witnessing her husband preside over a dramatic harem, and make himself famous for promiscuous love affairs. Another, who owns whole blocks of brown-stone buildings, has taken to herself that desirable article—a husband. The pair, with a handsome agent, wander about the country, making lots of money; the little slave flies about the stage, and the husband—flies about in front, makes charming acquaintances among the country maidens, takes the little tired wife home after the performance is over, and returns—like the dutiful husband he is—to the agent to "count the house, and see all's right, you know." Oh! if Madame could see that house counted, and the oysters and champagne, and the innocent lambs who assist at the counting, she would fly after a divorce on the first train to Chicago.

Poor Lucille Western saw her hard-earned thousands time after time lost at a gaming-table in a night, and bore the abuse a gambler's wife usually has to, till her spirit rose and she severed a connection that was unendurable. The amiable Mrs. Prior has dragged through fifteen or twenty years of married life, doing her housework, educating her children, and earning every dollar that was used by the family. I could fill a volume with the names of these marital victims in theatrical ranks. I know Charlotte Cushman, knowing as much as she does of professional unhappiness, is perfectly satisfied with her lot, though some of the ignorant sympathize with her husbandless condition.

REMARKABLE COUNTERFEITING.

Extensive Manufacture of Bogus Louisiana State Bonds.

The New Orleans *Times* of the 2d instant says:—

One of the most remarkable cases of counterfeiting that has occurred in years came to light within a day or two through the suspicions entertained by Mr. James Graham, State Auditor, for over a month. It appears that about that time ago, say the 29th of July, he called upon Captain Badger to state that a man, who heretofore had been of limited means and in rather poor circumstances, had called on him to procure warrants for two lots of coupons, one of $6,000 and one of $12,000. The coupons appeared to be all right, but he was surprised the man had that amount of money, and was of opinion that it must have been fraudulently obtained.

When questioned as to from whom he bought the warrants, he said they were purchased from several parties. He at first stated oe had a book with their names in it, and afterwards that the book had been destroyed when he was burned out on Canal street. When asked by Sergeant Malone if he had a brokers' license, he replied in the negative, informing the officer he did his business quietly. The Sergeant asked if he did not know Mr. Boehler, and if he had not been talking to him quite recently. This he denied point blank, and was at once confronted with Special Officer Harris, who saw them in conversation. The Sergeant told him he might consider himself in arrest, and started with Special Officer Harris to take him to the station. They questioned him on the way, asking from whom he got the coupons, and he requested to see his partner, S. A. Isaacs, before he would answer.

This was the party, so it is said, who received the warrants for the $18,000 worth of coupons, and as soon as Falk was locked up, the officers started for his store. He was taken completely by surprise and arrested. Boehler was approaching the store, and seeing Sergeant Malone, attempted to dodge into a door. The officer, however, put his hand on him, saying he was a prisoner. The two were brought to the office of the Superintendent of Police, and all three stated that the coupons came from a colored man named Aleck, a confidential servant of G. M. Wickliffe. Aleck was sent for, but denied the charge to all of them, and was at once released.

Falk had been locked up in one of the upper cells of the First District Station, and later in the evening Isaacs was taken there too. Boehler, though seemingly cognizant of many of the facts, does not appear as much implicated as the rest. We hear he on Wednesday night made a full statement of the whole matter to Superintendent Badger, telling him where the coupons were printed, who did the engraving, and where they were at present secreted. Captain Badger was out with him in a cab all yesterday morning, but at 12 o'clock none of the spurious coupons had been recovered. There are said to be an immense number in existence. The $18,000 worth cashed by the auditor are said to be the same.

We learned last evening that Isaacs had given up $10,600 worth of coupons and $4500 in greenbacks. This, with the $10,740 retained by Mr. Graham, and the other $18,600 worth, makes a total of $39,840 worth already discovered. Many additional facts concerning the matter were learned by the police during Thursday, but they are still reticent.

Auditor Graham last evening made an affidavit before Recorder Stacs, charging all three with having, on the 29th of July, obtained two warrants for $18,000 on fraudulent coupons.

ADDITIONAL.—Since the above was written we hear that young Boehler has confessed that it was he who engraved the coupons, and directed the police to where the $10,600 worth could be found. The house of Isaacs, it is stated, was also searched, and about three hundred unsigned veteran oaths are said to have been found. The $4500, we hear, was found in the store there, No. 68 Gravier street.

There are, it is stated, but forty-thousand dollars worth of fraudulent coupons engraved, and the remaining six hundred and sixty dollars worth were slipped into the Auditor's office with genuine lots. The fourth party said to be implicated was arrested last night. He proves to be a clerk in the Auditor's office, and we are told kept a lookout to see that the coast was clear. As no affidavit has yet been made against him, his name for the present is withheld.

It is thought that young Boehler will be accepted as State's evidence.

A REMARKABLE CASE.

Death Superinduced by Fasting—Forty Days Without Food.

Yesterday morning about 6 o'clock John French, son of George French, Esq., of this town, passed from this life, after an illness of more than two weeks, brought about in a most remarkable way. The facts, as we have learned them from intimate friends of the deceased, are about as follows:—For two or three years past it has been noticed that the young man had peculiar views upon various subjects, and especially religion and his future state; but it was not surmised that they were embedded very deeply, much less to such an extent as to derange his mind; on the contrary, being more than usually gifted with intelligence and acuteness, credit was given him for more than the average of common reasoning sense. He, however, became fond of reading that class of works on theoretical religion in the transcendental style, too many of which are to be found in the libraries of persons who are not aware of the tendency of these high-flown but delusive disturbers of the mind of the genuine seekers after truth. To such extent did he become absorbed in some of the mysticism and sophistries of these quacks in theology, that his brain gave way, and reason, at least upon religious subjects, took flight, and whilst laboring under the misfortune, became impressed with the idea that he had some special religious task to perform which could only be accomplished after he had fasted forty days and nights, which fast he began nearly two months ago, and actually finished two weeks since. Every effort made during that time to induce him to eat utterly failed, and those who were in close contact with him all the time say that not a mouthful of food passed his lips. Strategy, after persuasion had exhausted itself, was resorted to; tempting fruit and other things were placed in his way, and in such manner as to leave the impression that their presence was unknown to all but himself, yet he refrained from partaking of them in every instance. Of course, during this time he became very much reduced, looking more like a skeleton than a living human being. Nature at length could stand the strain no longer, and a few days before the expiration of the forty days he was compelled to take his bed, and although everything that could be done for him was done, he at last gave way and his spirit sought that sphere where the great mystery finds solution. After the forty days he was fed with great care, but his system had sunk too deeply to recuperate. There are very few in the community who doubt that French did what he professed to undertake, namely, with the exception of drinking freely of water and smoking considerably, to actually live forty days and nights without tasting food. It is pronounced by physicians to be one of the extremely few cases of extended fasting that has come to the knowledge of the world.—*Hagerstown Twice-a-Week.*

DRY GOODS.

1870.

WAR'S DOINGS.

Important to Dry Goods Buyers.

Owing to the unfortunate state of affairs on the Continent of Europe, there is a moral certainty of ALL EUROPEAN GOODS being advanced in price; in fact, already importers of SILKS are asking a large percentage over last season's prices, and goods are scarce at that. We have quite a good stock on hand of

Silks, Shawls, and Dress Goods,

Which we propose FOR THE PRESENT to sell at old prices, not putting on one cent advance. Also,

FRENCH AND LLAMA LACES,

Which it will pay well to buy now at old prices, even to keep for next summer. Also,

BLACK CRAPES AND CRAPE VEILS, and BLACK ALPACAS, MOHAIRS, and DELAINES, and KID GLOVES, CORSETS, and LINEN GOODS.

We would advise our friends to lay in their stock of the above goods for family use.

JOSEPH H. THORNLEY,

NORTHEAST CORNER OF

EIGHTH and SPRING GARDEN Sts.,

2 8 thstu1 PHILADELPHIA.

Established in 1853.

GROCERIES, ETC.

FINE VINEGARS FOR PICKLING.

LONDON MALT VINEGAR,

FRENCH WHITE WINE VINEGAR,

VERY OLD AND PURE CIDER VINEGAR,

AT

JAMES R. WEBB'S,

S. E. Corner WALNUT and EIGHTH,

8 21 stuth3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

TO FAMILIES GOING TO THE COUNTRY.

We offer a full stock of the

Finest Groceries to Select From,

And at the LOWEST CASH PRICES. Packed securely and delivered at any of the Depots.

COUSTY'S East End Grocery

No. 118 South SECOND St.,

8 17 thstu BELOW CHESNUT STREET.

WHITE PRESERVING BRANDY,

PURE CIDER AND WINE VINEGAR,

GREEN GINGER, MUSTARD SEED, SPICES, ETC.

All the requisites for preserving and pickling purposes.

ALBERT C. ROBERTS,

Dealer in Fine Groceries,

11 7t Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Streets.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

GOVERNMENT SALE.

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Sept. 7, 1870.

Will be sold at public auction, at the Schuylkill Arsenal, Philadelphia, Pa., on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 12, 1870, at 10 o'clock A. M., a large amount of Clothing, Camp and Garrison Equipage, and Quartermaster's Stores.

Amongst the articles to be sold are 18,000 *blankets (woollen)*, and 80,000 *knit shirts*. Also pants, jackets, overcoats, etc., etc.

Printed catalogues can be obtained on application at this Office.

Terms of sale—10 per cent. down, remainder on delivery.

STEWART VAN VLIET,
Deputy Quartermaster General,
9 8 6t Brevet Major General U. S. Army.

HOTELS.

COLONNADE HOTEL,

FIFTEENTH AND CHESNUT STS.,

ENTIRELY NEW AND HANDSOMELY FURNISHED, is now ready for permanent or transient guests

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET,

THE STORE PROPERTY

No. 722 CHESNUT STREET,

Twenty-five feet front, one hundred and forty-five feet deep to Bennett street. Back buildings five stories high.

Apply on the premises between 10 and 12 A. M.

THOMAS S. FLETCHER,

12 10 tf DELANCO, N. J.

FOR SALE,

The Elegant Marble Residence,

No. 1300 ARCH Street.

Apply to M. NEWKIRK,

9 6 5t* No. 320 WALNUT Street.

BROAD STREET PROPERTY FOR SALE.

HANDSOME BROWN-STONE RESIDENCE, southwest corner of Broad and Thompson streets, three stories, with French roof, containing all modern improvements, newly frescoed and painted throughout.

ALSO, HANDSOME BROWN-STONE RESIDENCE, west side of Broad, above Master street, nearly finished; lot 50 by 200 feet to Carlisle street.

Also, Lot west side Broad, above Vine street, 100 by 200 feet. Also, west side Broad, above Thompson street, 150 by 209 feet. Also, east side Broad street, 100 by 528 feet to Thirteenth street.

ALSO, LARGE BUILDING on Dock street, known as "Jones Hotel;" will be rented and altered to suit tenant.

R. J. DOBBINS,

8 18 thstu *Ledger* Building.

WEST PHILADELPHIA.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT, HANDSOME BROWN-STONE MANSARD ROOF RESIDENCES,

4114 Spruce street, possession October 10.

4116 Spruce street, immediate possession.

C. J. FELL & BRO.,

9 6 tuths 1m 120 South FRONT Street.

FOR SALE.

A NEW AND ELEGANT BROWN-STONE RESIDENCE, East side of Logan Square. Replete with every convenience. Inquire at premises.

Lot 22 by 150 feet. 9 2 1m

FOR SALE—BUSINESS PROPERTY No. 1013 CHESNUT STREET—Lot 24 feet 6 inches front; 168 feet deep to back street. The house is large and conveniently arranged, and with a small outlay would produce a handsome rental. Immediate possession. Terms easy.

EDWARD C. DIEHL,

9 6 tuths3t* No. 530 WALNUT Street.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR City Property, one of the finest FARMS in the country.

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8 18 thstu tf *Ledger* Building.

TO RENT.

TO RENT—THE STORE NO. 722 CHESNUT Street. Apply on the premises between 10 and 12 o'clock A. M. 8 17 tf

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CHAS. F. HASELTINE'S GALLERY,

No. 1125 CHESNUT STREET,

BRAUN'S FAMOUS PANORAMIC VIEWS of Berlin, Potsdam, Charlottenburg, Cobients, Heidelberg, Jena, Weimar, Erfurt, Ems, Baden-Baden, Weisbaden, Brussels, Amsterdam, Waterloo, Liege Ypres, Rotterdam, Utrecht, etc. etc.

A complete set of the Berlin Museums, and interior views of all the rooms in the various royal palaces of Prussia.

Particular attention is drawn to the fact that in a few days 100 views on the Rhine and its fortifications, as never before seen, will be exhibited. 11 10

THE FINE ARTS.

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Gold Prices,

EVERY VARIETY IN STYLE, AND THE VERY BEST WORKMANSHIP.

FRENCH PLATES ONLY.

EARLES' GALLERIES,

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Painting and Roofing Co.

TIN ROOFS REPAIRED.

All leakages in Roofs warranted to be made perfectly tight.

SPENCER'S GUTTA-PERCHA PAINT

Will preserve Tin Roofs from Rusting and Leaking, and warranted to stand ten years without repainting.

This is the only Paint that will not crack or peel off. It is Elastic Paint; it expands and contracts with the tin, and leaves no cracks or seams open for water to get through.

IRON FENCES PAINTED WITH SPENCER'S PATENT IRON PAINT, made expressly for iron work, warranted not to crack or peel off; will retain its beautiful gloss for five years.

All work warranted.

All orders promptly attended to. Address

PHILADELPHIA PAINTING AND ROOFING COMPANY,

7 14 3m No. 53 N. SIXTH St., Philadelphia.

READY ROOFING.—This Roofing is adapted to all buildings. It can be applied to

STEEP OR FLAT ROOFS

at one-half the expense of tin. It is readily put on old Shingle Roofs without removing the shingles, thus avoiding the damaging of ceilings and furniture while undergoing repairs. (No gravel used.)

PRESERVE YOUR TIN ROOFS WITH WELTON'S ELASTIC PAINT.

I am always prepared to Repair and Paint Roofs at short notice. Also, PAINT FOR SALE by the barrel or gallon; the best and cheapest in the market.

W. A. WELTON,

9 17 6 No. 711 N. NINTH St., above Coates.

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM

SHIRT MANUFACTORY,

AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.

PERFECTLY FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.

All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

WINCHESTER & CO.,

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HATS AND CAPS.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED and easy-fitting DRESS HATS (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 7 25

PIANIST FOR MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENTS or Dancing Soirees, No. 110 S. ELEVENTH Street. [8 31 1m

Reference—Mr. Boner, No. 1102 Chesnut street.

EDUCATIONAL.

RUGBY ACADEMY

FOR YOUNG MEN AND BOYS,

No. 1415 LOCUST Street.

EDWARD CLARENCE SMITH, A. M., Principal.

This Select School will enter upon its sixth year completely reorganized.

Rooms improved, and refitted with handsome furniture.

1. Pupils prepared for business life. Thorough course in the English Branches and Mathematics.

2. Pupils prepared for high standing in College.

3. Special Instructors in French, German, Drawing, Penmanship, Elocution, Book-keeping, Natural Science.

4. A carefully organized Primary Department.

5. Special features—an unsurpassed locality, spacious and well ventilated rooms, with high ceilings, a retired play ground.

Next session begins September 12. Circulars at No. 1415 LOCUST St. Applications received daily.

Testimonial from Hon. William Strong, U. S. Supreme Court.

PHILADELPHIA, June 15, 1870.

During the last two years my son has been an attendant of the school of Mr. Edward Clarence Smith, known as Rugby Academy. I can unqualifiedly commend Mr. Smith to those who have sons to be educated, as a superior instructor, devoted to his work, kind and firm in his management of his pupils, and in all respects qualified for success in his profession.

8 13 W. STRONG.

H. W. LAUDERBACH'S ACADEMY FOR YOUNG MEN AND BOYS,

ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS,

No. 108 South TENTH Street.

A Primary, Elementary, and Finishing School.

Thorough preparation for Business or College.

Special attention given to Commercial Arithmetic and all kinds of Business Calculations.

French and German, Linear and Perspective Drawing, Elocution, English Composition, Natural Science.

FIELD PRACTICE in Surveying and Civil Engineering, with the use of all requisite instruments, is given to the higher classes in Mathematics.

A first-class Primary Department.

The best ventilated, most lofty and spacious Classrooms in the city.

Open for the reception of applicants daily from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. [8 20

Fall term will begin September 12.

Circulars at Mr. Warburton's, No. 430 Chesnut st.

EDGEHILL, MERCHANTVILLE, N. J., WILL BE opened for SUMMER BOARDERS from July 1 to September 15, 1870.

The House is new and pleasantly located, with plenty of shade. Rooms large and airy, a number of them communicating, and with first-class board.

A few families can be accommodated by applying early.

For particulars call on or address

REV. T. W. CATTELL,

7 1 Merchantville, N. J.

HALLOWELL SELECT HIGH SCHOOL FOR Young Men and Boys, which has been removed from No. 110 N. Tenth street, will be opened on September 12 in the new and more commodious buildings Nos. 112 and 114 N. NINTH Street. Neither effort nor expense has been spared in fitting up the rooms, to make this a first-class school of the highest grade.

A Preparatory Department is connected with the school. Parents and students are invited to call and examine the rooms and consult the Principals from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M. after August 16.

GEORGE EASTBURN, A. B.,
JOHN G. MOORE, M. S.,
8 17 tf Principals.

HAMILTON INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 3810 CHESNUT Street, West Philadelphia. Day and Boarding School. This institution, having successfully completed its fourth year, has become one of the established schools of our city. Its course of study includes a thorough English and Classical Education, embracing Mental, Moral, and Physical culture.

Its ninth session will open on MONDAY, September 12. For terms, etc., apply at the school.

8 29tf PHILIP A. CREGAR, Principal.

ELDON SEMINARY.—MISS CARR'S SELECT Boarding School for Young Ladies will RE-OPEN SEPTEMBER 14, 1870.

It is situated at the York Road Station of the North Pennsylvania Railroad, seven miles from Philadelphia.

The Principal may be consulted personally at her residence during the summer, or by letter addressed to Shoemakertown Post Office, Montgomery county, Pa. Circulars can be obtained also at the office of

JAY COOKE & CO.,

8 8 Bankers, Philadelphia.

THE SIXTEENTH ACADEMIC YEAR OF SPRING GARDEN ACADEMY, N. E. corner of EIGHTH and BUTTONWOOD Streets, begins Tuesday, September 6. Thorough preparation for Business or College. Applications received on and after Monday, August 22.

CHARLES A. WALTERS, A. M.,

8 18 1m Principal.

CENTRAL INSTITUTE, N. W. CORNER OF TENTH and SPRING GARDEN Streets, will reopen MONDAY, September 5. Parents are invited to call after August 29. Boys prepared for business or for college. JOHN P. LAMBERTON, A. M.,

8 22 1m Principal.

THE SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND GIRLS,

No. 3917 LOCUST Street,

will be reopened September 12, by

MRS. A. J. RUSSELL and
9 6 12t* MISS MELISSA GREGORY.

YOUNG MEN AND BOYS' ENGLISH CLASSICAL AND COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE, No. 1908 MOUNT VERNON Street, reopens September 5. Thorough preparation for Business or College. Has a Preparatory Department for small Boys.

8 27 1m Rev. J. G. SHINN, A. M., Principal.

WEST PENN SQUARE SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 5 South MERRICK Street (formerly Mrs. M. E. Mitchell's.) The Fall Term of this school will begin on THURSDAY, September 15. MISS AGNES IRWIN,

8 31 tS15 Principal.

SCHOOL OF DESIGN FOR WOMEN, NORTH-WEST PENN SQUARE.—The school year for 1870 and 1871 will commence on MONDAY, the 12th of September. T. W. BRADWOOD,

8 31 12t Principal.

WEST CHESNUT STREET INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 4035 Chesnut street, West Philadelphia, will re-open MONDAY, September 12.

9 3 5w* MISS E. T. BROWN, Principal.

STEVENSDALE INSTITUTE, A SELECT Family Boarding-school for boys, will reopen Sept. 12, 1870. For Circulars address J. H. WITHINGTON, A. M., Principal, South Amboy, N. J. 8 22uths26t*

YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, No. 1922 MOUNT VERNON Street. Sixth Semi-Annual Term begins on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15.

Call or send for circular. 9 2 2w

MISS CLEVELAND'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG Ladies will reopen on MONDAY, September 19, at No. 2023 DELANCEY Place. 9 5 13t*

THE MISSES ROGERS WILL REOPEN their School for Young Ladies and Children at No. 1914 PINE Street, on MONDAY, Sept. 5. 9 3 12t

TWENTY-SIXTH YEAR.—H. D. GREGORY, A. M., will reopen his Classical and English School, No. 1108 MARKET Street, on September 5. 8 22 1m*

$150 A YEAR, BOARD AND TUITION, AT Episcopal Academy, BERLIN, New Jersey. 9 7 10t*

THE CLASSICAL INSTITUTE, DEAN STREET, above Spruce, will be re-opened September 5th.

8 22 2m J. W. FAIRES, D. D., Principal.

SHIPPING.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—

City of Cork (via Halifax), Tuesday, Sept. 6, at 1 P. M.
City of Antwerp, Thursday, Sept. 8, at 1 P. M.
City of London, Saturday, September 10, at 2 P. M.
City of Brooklyn, Saturday, Sept. 17, at 10 A. M.

and each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from pier No. 45 North river.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in gold.		Payable in currency.	
First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Paris	90	To Paris	38
To Halifax	20	To Halifax	15

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the company's office.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.; Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents,

4 5 No. 402 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

DELAWARE AND CHESAPEAKE STEAM TOWBOAT COMPANY.—Barges towed between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Havre-de-Grace, Delaware City, and intermediate points.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents.

Captain JOHN LADGBLIN, Superintendent.

Office, No. 12 South Wharves Philadelphia. 4 11

SHIPPING.

LORILLARD STEAMSHIP COMPANY FOR NEW YORK,

SAILING EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY,

are now receiving freight at

FIVE CENTS PER 100 POUNDS, TWO CENTS PER FOOT, OR HALF CENT PER GALLON, SHIP'S OPTION.

INSURANCE ONE-EIGHTH OF ONE PER CENT

Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc.

No receipt or bill of lading signed for less than fifty cents.

NOTICE—On and after September 15 rates by this Company will be 10 cents per 100 pounds or 4 cents per foot, ship's option; and regular shippers by this line will only be charged the above rate all winter. Winter rates commencing December 15. For further particulars apply to JOHN F. OHL,

9 8 6 PIER 19 NORTH WHARVES.

THE REGULAR STEAMSHIPS ON THE PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE are ALONE authorized to issue through bills of lading to interior points South and West in connection with South Carolina Railroad Company.

ALFRED L. TYLER,
Vice-President So. C. RR. Co.

PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE.

This line is now composed of the following first-class Steamships, sailing from PIER 17, below Spruce street, on FRIDAY of each week [at 8 A. M.:—

ASHLAND, 800 tons, Captain Crowell.
J. W. EVERMAN, 692 tons, Captain Hinckley.
SALVOR, 600 tons, Captain Ashcroft.

SEPTEMBER, 1870.

J. W. Everman, Friday, Sept. 2.
Salvor, Friday, Sept. 9.
J. W. Everman, Friday, Sept. 16.
Salvor, Friday, Sept. 23.
J. W. Everman, Friday, Sept. 30.

Through bills of lading given to Columbia, S. C., the interior of Georgia, and all points South and Southwest.

Freights forwarded with promptness and despatch. Rates as low as by any other route.

Insurance one-half per cent., effected at the office in first-class companies.

No freight received nor bills of lading signed on day of sailing.

SOUDER & ADAMS, Agents,
No. 3 DOCK Street,
Or WILLIAM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 12 S. WHARVES.

WILLIAM A. COURTENAY, Agent in Charleston. 6 24

PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO NEW ORLEANS, La.

The ACHILLES will sail for New Orleans direct, on Tuesday, September 6, at 8 A. M.

The YAZOO will sail from New Orleans, via Havana, on Tuesday, September 6.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING at as low rates as by any other route given to Mobile, Galveston, Indianola, Lavacca, and Brazos and to all points on the Mississippi river between New Orleans and St. Louis. Red River freights reshipped at New Orleans without charge of commissions.

WEEKLY LINE TO SAVANNAH, GA.

The TONAWANDA will sail for Savannah on Saturday, September 10, at 8 A. M.

The WYOMING will sail from Savannah on Saturday, September 10.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING given to all the principal towns in Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Tennessee in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers, at as low rates as by competing lines.

SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO WILMINGTON, N. C.

The PIONEER will sail for Wilmington on Friday, September 16, at 6 A. M. Returning, will leave Wilmington Wednesday, September —.

Connects with the Cape Fear River Steamboat Company, the Wilmington and Weldon and North Carolina Railroads, and the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad to all interior points.

Freights for Columbia, S. C., and Augusta, Ga., taken via Wilmington, at as low rates as by any other route.

Insurance effected when requested by shippers. Bills of lading signed at Queen street wharf on or before day of sailing.

WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent.
6 15 No. 130 South THIRD Street.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND, AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE.

THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.

INCREASED FACILITIES AND REDUCED RATES FOR 1870.

Steamers leave every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 12 o'clock noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.

RETURNING, leave RICHMOND MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, and NORFOLK TUESDAYS and SATURDAYS.

No Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on sailing days.

THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth, and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.

Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.

No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.

Steamships insure at lowest rates.

Freight received daily.

State Room accommodations for passengers.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 12 S. WHARVES and Pier 1 N. WHARVES.

W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 15

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO ALEXANDRIA, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.

Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.

Freight received daily.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South WHARVES.

HYDE & TYLER, Agents at Georgetown; M. ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents at Alexandria. 6 1

FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE and Raritan Canal.

SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINES,

Leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M.

The steam propellers of this company will commence loading on the 8th of March.

Through in twenty-four hours.

Goods forwarded to any point free of commissions.

Freights taken on accommodating terms.

Apply to

WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., Agents,
4 5 No. 132 South DELAWARE Avenue.

FOR NEW YORK via Delaware and Raritan Canal.

EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

The Steam Propellers of the line will commence loading on the 8th instant, leaving daily as usual.

THROUGH IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

Goods forwarded by all the lines going out of New York, North, East, or West, free of commission.

Freights received at low rates.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 12 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

JAMES HAND, Agent,
No. 119 WALL Street, New York. 9 45

CORDAGE, ETC.

WEAVER & CO.,

ROPE MANUFACTURERS

AND

DIE WACHT AM RHEIN.

The Author and Composer of the Great National Song of Germany.

A correspondent of the New York *Evening Post* writes as follows from Frankfort-on-the-Main:—

In a previous letter I devoted a paragraph to the new national song, "Die Wacht am Rhein," and adopted the view then current that the author was a certain Muller, school teacher once of Crefeld, or Wolfgang Muller von Konigswinter. The latter poet has since disclaimed his right to the authorship of the poem in question. The poem was first set to music, says the *Komische Zeitung*, by J. Mendel, organist and teacher of singing at Berne (Helpsic: Daip, 1842), and the name of the poet was indicated with the initials "M. Sch." These initials were thought, erroneously, to represent "Muller, schoolmaster."

Happily the mystery has now been cleared up. Queen Augusta of Prussia recently sent to the Governor-General of the Coblentz military district, Herwarth von Bittenfeld, the following telegram:—"In joyous, thankful emotion over the victories of our armies, I forward to you to-day two golden medallions for the poet and composer of the song 'Die Wacht am Rhein,' in which the enthusiastic love for the fatherland shown by citizens and soldiers at this time has found the most beautiful expression, and which has become a truly national song."

This touching acknowledgment from the Queen showed how deeply the song had entered the German heart of every station, and, the composer being known and alive, the greatest exertions were made to find out the author. Dr. K. Hundeshagen, professor in the evangelical theological faculty of Bonn University, then wrote to the *Kolnische Zeitung* substantially as follows, clearing up, to all appearance, the question of authorship of the song forever:—

"The name of the poet of the 'Wacht am Rhein' is Max Schneckenburger, a native of Wurtemburg. This is vouched for by the composition by Mendel, bearing the initials 'M. Sch.' The song was composed in the month of January or February, 1840, the time when the French Government, Thiers at its head, in order to support the Pasha of Egypt, Mehemed Ali, against the quadruple alliance of the great European powers for the protection of the hardly pressed Porte, attempted to call up a European war which should again secure to France the Rhine borders as they were before the peace of 1815. From the enthusiasm of the Germans at the time for the protection of the threatened territory sprang Becker's Rhine song. 'Sie sollen ihn nicht haben,' and also Max Schneckenburger's 'Die Wacht am Rhein.' I became acquainted with Max Schneckenburger in 1834, through his brother, the theologian Matthias Schneckenburger, (died 1848), one of my most intimate friends. Max had received a good Wurtemberg education, and was to be a merchant; he was at that time an assistant in the drug store of Rauter & Blau, in Berne. He had not only great business talent, but was well learned in science and art, and it was a pleasure for his brother and myself to provide him with literary works. In 1839 he entered the firm of Schoeli & Schneckenburger, won founders, as partner, in Burgdorf, Canton Berne. There was a pretty large colony of Germans in Burgdorf, from which a social club was formed, which met every Saturday evening. One day I received a note saying that on the succeeding Saturday a 'glorious poem,' by Max Schneckenburger, was to be read, called 'The Watch on the Rhine.' The poet was present on the evening in question, and received the warmest congratulations from all. This is some thirty years ago, but I remember the refrain:—

"'May'st rest in peace, dear Fatherland,
True on the Rhine the watch doth stand.'

Dr. Hundeshagen recalls the fact that the poet had acquired a high social position in Burgdorf. His direct intercourse with him ceased in 1847, when he left Switzerland. The poem in question was the only one the poet ever composed. He, Schneckenburger, was born about the year 1812 or 1816, at Thalheim, Wurtemberg. Unhappily the honors now awarded to the poet came too late; he is no longer alive to hear his words chanted by millions of his countrymen and to receive the beautiful reward from one of the noblest and best of women that his fatherland contains. He died, says Dr. Hundeshagen, in 1851.

Karl Wilhelm, the composer of the most popular music to the song, is still living, and has received the golden medallion presented to him by the Queen. That he deserves the reward as well as the author of the words is proved in the cases of all popular songs. Words without music can never take root and become national. The story of the composition is given as follows:—Wilhelm was at Elberfeld in the midst of a lively, social circle, and played the piece on the piano extempore. Urgently pressed to write out the notes, he went to his room (No. 9 of what was earlier the Chirurgle's Hof), and did so. This was between the years 1840 and 1850. Elberfeld possessed a young singing quartette that has since become celebrated. The four brothers Steinhaus sung the "Wacht am Rhein" on all their professional tours, and when King Wilhelm of Prussia attended a garden festival given to his honor at Elberfeld on the 6th of July, 1854, the brothers gave Wilhelm's song. The King (then Prince of Prussia) was so pleased with it that he asked the name of the composer, and in 1860 he endowed him with the honorable title of "Royal Musical Director." Though Wilhelm has since had many brilliant offers of public positions, he has steadily refused to be attracted into public life. He was in 1839 music teacher in Frankfort-on-the-Main, from 1840, or for a number of years, director of the Liedertafel at Crefeld, and now he is living in his little native town of Schmalkalden, and would there have, in all probability, died forgotten, had not the present war brought his song out from its long repose. He is now fifty years of age. His portrait is published in many of the German papers.

GETTING READY.

How Prussia Prepared for the Struggle with France—Official Developments.

In an article in the *Staats Anzeiger*, the official organ of Prussia, the Government begins to lift the veil under which it concealed its early preparations for the war. It says:—

Our military leaders knew well that France would put forth frivolous pretences to bring about a sanguinary collision. And it has now, indeed, come so far that the political eccentricities have been matched by corresponding military measures. A mass of one hundred thousand French troops were hurried in precipitate haste to the Rhenish borders, while the Prussian battalions were as yet distributed over the garrisons of the monarchy. The start of the French was greatly favored by their network of railways, but far more so by the large bodies of troops massed together in permanent camps. The Prussian situation was not equally favorable. Although immobile troops might have been hurried to the frontiers, a different mode of proceeding was preferred. Corps taken away from pacific pursuits might, perhaps, be in a position to gain a momentary success, but they are not organized to brave the vicissitudes of a great war. It was, therefore, deemed well to prepare the forces for the contest in the regular way, and to protect the German territory to some extent by the small numbers which garrison the western boundary. It was fully known that if the enemy were possessed of some energy, it would have been impossible that we should offer strenuous resistance or prevent his subsisting at the expense of a portion of our country. All the German troops remained, therefore, in their garrisons until they were ready to join in the actual operations of the war. The hasty and confused organization of the French army at our borders was opposed by feeble garrisons, and, the commanders being deceived, their army was not placed in a position to live at our expense. It is well known that the main forces of the French were moved towards the Sarre, and especially towards Saarbruck, on the very day when in Berlin the orders for the mobilization were issued. In Saarbruck were then one battalion of the 40th Regiment and three squadrons of the Uhlan Regiment No. 7. The danger of this small division was well known, but it was necessary to impose upon the enemy without disturbing the preparations of the army. During a whole fortnight this intrepid handfull faced the enemy, in whose estimation it gained every day greater proportions, until it grew in the French journals to the number of 200,000 men. Daily skirmishes of the patrols were represented in the war news of the French as magnificent encounters. On the part of the Prussians these rodomontades could not be exposed without permitting the secrets of Berlin to be betrayed at Paris. After the arrival of information that two French corps were in close proximity to our feeble detachment, this brave band was on the point of being withdrawn. But the commander, Von Pestel, begged by telegram to be left at his post, and he added, "The bearing of the French shows that they are afraid of us." This request was readily granted, especially as it was now possible to reinforce the small detachment by two battalions, and, moreover, to place at a distance of two (German) miles a body of troops to protect the retreat of these defenders. This brought about the famous "first battle of Saarbruck."

PEACE.

The Guarantees that Germany will Require.

The *North German Correspondent*, in the latest issue received by mail, has a leading article pointing out that the mere substitution of one form of government for another in France will not afford Germany the guarantees she requires against another war of aggression. It says:—

"If we ever cherished the illusion that the substitution of another dynasty for that of the Bonapartes would secure to Europe the blessings of continued peace, it has been rudely dispelled by the avowal of Thiers that he was opposed to the war only because he believed France was not sufficiently prepared; and since that time by the letter of the Duc de Joinville to the *Gaulois*, in which he eulogizes the people of Wissemburg for treacherously firing on German troops, who, fighting only against French soldiers, had no desire to molest the civil population. At this moment, when the leaders of the Opposition, Pelletan, Jules Favre, Picard, and their followers, are trying to wrest the power from the hands of an incapable sovereign, it is with the intention of directing the National Guard and the remains of the regular army against the conquerors, and of ultimately invading Germany, if victorious. In short, since 1866, France, subjected to every possible form of government, and under control of the most opposite parties, has never ceased to extend her territory at the expense of her neighbors, and Germany has been the principal sufferer. The great tract of country, including the whole of Alsace and Lorraine, as present occupied by our heroic troops, once formed a portion of the German empire, from which it was partly obtained by artifice, and partly severed by force. The time has at length come when Germany must cease to be molested by France, and secure for herself a long period of unbroken peace. It would be absurd to expect this from a mere change of dynasty, for the next sovereign would probably seek popularity by trying to restore the lost military prestige of France, and we should have to support the intolerable burden of a perpetual armed peace. If France issues from the present war as strong as ever, with all the bulwarks intact, from behind which she menaces the Rhine Province and the Palatinate, we shall again find ourselves continually exposed to the danger from which the bravery of our troops and the ineptitude of the French commanders have this time delivered us. We shall have no confidence in peace, and a few years later we shall be forced to repeat the mighty sacrifices we are making to-day. Is this to be the weak and inadequate termination of the great struggle on which we have entered to defend our national existence? And shall we not, before laying down our arms, exact satisfactory guarantees that we shall not be again suddenly involved in a contest for life or death, whenever it is required by the political necessities of the rulers of France?"

FRENCH WAR LOANS.

How Napoleon Raised Money to Prosecute His Wars.

The Paris *Temps* of August 22 gives some particulars concerning the conditions on which the former war loans of the Empire were contracted in France. It says:—

On what conditions were the loans of 1854, 1855 and 1859 effected? In the first of those years two appeals were made to public credit. That voted on the 11th of March was for 250,000,000 of francs, at the rate of sixty-five francs twenty-five centimes per cent.; the number of applications was 98,000 for a total of 467,000,000, of which 65,000,000 in 60,000 subscriptions of fifty francs each. That of the 31st December was for 500,000,000, when 179,000 subscribers offered 2,000,000,000 of francs. The loan of 1855 was for 750,000,000, still at the same rate. Nearly 317,000 applicants presented themselves; the share of France was four times the capital demanded, and 6,000,000,000 were also offered from foreign countries. The war in Italy in 1859 required only a single loan of 500,000,000. The price was about five francs lower than in those of the Crimean war, because the movement of affairs had lost much of its intensity since the pretended marvels of the early days of the empire, and because speculators were much more alarmed at a struggle on which France entered alone and for unknown results, than at the expedition of Sebastopol, which was so costly, but which was undertaken in alliance with England. But the low price of rentes only rendered the subscribers more numerous: 245,000 presented themselves in Paris and 445,000 in the departments, the amount applied for being 2,500,000,000. Since that date loans without any political character have been raised. In 1826 the State and city of Paris made simultaneous appeals to credit. The rate of the former, all deductions made, was 67f. 88c.; the government offered 19,500,000 francs of rentes; 832,000 subscribers applied for more than 665,000,000, or a capital of 1,500,000,000.

As for the city of Paris it issued 753,000 three per cent. 400f. bonds at 345f.; 459,000 applications were made for a total of 28,000,000, and as 29f. had to be paid on subscribing, the amount of the deposits formed the double of the total loan.

Those results were looked upon as marvellous, although they proved nothing more than the growing taste of the public for the small profits which the most humble subscription permits to be realized in the public loans, and also the foresight shown by each in increasing his demand as much as possible, in order to provide against the chances of a reduction.

MAZZINI.

The Arrest of the Great Italian Agitator.

Writing under date of August 17, the Florence correspondent of the *Echo* says:—"The arrest of Mazzini is the great piece of news with us in Florence. He was going from Naples to Palermo in the postal steamer Fieramasca. He had left Genoa under the name of Enrico Zaineih, and with an English passport. The authorities at Naples had been warned of his presence, but the English passport and strange name caused some confusion, and he was permitted to leave Naples in freedom, but as soon as the steamer in which he was entered the harbor of Palermo, General Medici, who had received the information of his arrival by telegraph, sent some police agents on board, and Mazzini, in spite of his protests, was arrested, transferred to another vessel, and deposited at Gaeta, where he is now. Nothing can more signally prove the great change in public opinion in the last few years than the mere wordy excitement with which the news of the arrest was received. Every one talks of it, but simply as a piece of news. A few years ago no Government whatever would have been strong enough to have ordered his detention. Beyond Bertani's passionate and unreasonable speech on the subject in the Chamber, there has been as yet no resistance or outcry. Some of his friends assert, to be sure, that it is a part of a plan of his own, and that, had he chosen, he could have eluded the police, as he has invariably done the last forty years. However that may be, for the next few weeks he will be unable to cause mischief. At this critical moment, a man so fanatically in earnest, and so blind to all but his own theories and aspirations, however noble and disinterested they may be, is a dangerous element in an atmosphere already overcharged with political excitement. A single false step now might plunge Italy into complications from which she would find it impossible to extricate herself. Every respect and consideration compatible with the safety and honor of the nation will, of course, be paid to the old man, whose long life has been spent in devoted (if latterly in mistaken) efforts to serve the country he has loved, "not wisely, but too well."

IN THE JAWS OF DEATH.

A Young Man Rolls and Tumbles Down Moro Rock Over Two Hundred Feet.

From the San Luis Obispo Standard, Aug. 20.

On last Saturday, a party, consisting of Rev. H. B. Spooner and others, went on a pleasure trip to Moro rock. Having reached the place in safety, one of the party, by the name of William Smith, thought he would perform the feat of ascending the rock. He did so and waved his handkerchief four or five times to his companions below—in triumph of his success. He started to make the descent altogether in a different direction. This proved the most perilous and difficult. Having already passed over some very ugly and dangerous places (which he could not rescend), he came to a place that looked still more dangerous. There he was, and what must he do? Having considered the matter a short time, which was a case almost of life and death with him—if he stayed there he would starve and perish; if he attempted to reach the bottom he might get his brains dashed out, he thought finally that there was a better show for his life to get ahead. On he went, sliding, rolling, and tumbling—catching at every projecting rock and brush that happened in his way. He missed all the probable chances of a foothold. He came to the most precipitous part of the rock. He gave up all hope of saving his life—death stared him in the face. He commended his soul to God, closed his eyes and on he went, helter-skelter, down the rock. Finally he got to a cliff several feet in height, over which he turned two or three somersaults, and landed with a thud loud enough to be heard by the rest of the party. From that place he again rolled until he reached the base of the rock. His friends went immediately to his assistance, expecting, of course, to find him dead. To their astonishment he was "right side up," alive and able to talk. He was terribly bruised up—several cuts were found about his head and body, having been inflicted by the projecting rocks.

Mr. P. immediately placed him in his buggy and took him to his own house. The next day he was able to ride home, a distance of ten miles. At last accounts he was doing pretty well. The young man fell over 200 feet.

WAR AND IRON.

Derangement of the Business in Europe.

The *Iron and Coal Trade Review*, published in England, states in regard to the iron trade on the continent and the extent to which it is affected by the war:—

"The Belgian iron trade is naturally a good deal deranged by the war, but the Government appear to be helping the ironmasters by giving out extensive orders for rails on account of the State railways. We have no definite information as to what number of men have been taken away from the works, but we understand that the production of iron in Belgium has certainly been very much diminished of late. In Germany and France, of course, the war has caused an almost complete suspension of manufacturing operations, and as many of the establishments were largely engaged in manufacturing rolling stock and materials for the Russian and Austrian railways, it is highly probable that many of the contracts will come to this country to be executed, and that for a long time to come the production of iron in those two countries, and especially in Germany, will be much diminished. Even should peace be very quickly restored, it will be impracticable for the ironmasters of Prussia to get their works in full operation for a long time to come, and England will necessarily have to supply the finished iron which would otherwise be produced on the Continent.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ASSIGNEES' SALE.

ESTATE OF THE
FREEDOM IRON AND STEEL COMPANY.

The undersigned, assignees in trust for the benefit of the creditors of the Freedom Iron and Steel Company, will sell at public auction, at the office of the company, in Derry township, Mifflin county, Pennsylvania, on TUESDAY, the 20th day of September, A. D. 1870, at 12 o'clock, noon, the following property of the said company, comprising about thirty-nine thousand (39,000) acres of land in Mifflin and Huntingdon counties, Pennsylvania, on which there are erected extensive steel works, three (3) charcoal blast furnaces in use and one (1) disused, with numerous shops and buildings.

The assignees propose to sell at the same time and place:—

The property known as the Yoder farm, in Brown township, Mifflin county, containing 158 acres and 124 perches.

Also, the property known as the Williams farm, in Derry township, Mifflin county, containing 107 acres and 29 perches.

A detailed description of all the above properties will be found in an advertisement in this paper of an intended sale of the same property by Wistar Morris, James T. Young, and Enoch Lewis, trustees.

The foregoing properties will be sold in one parcel or lot, subject to the payment of the mortgages now existing against the property.

One of them bearing date February 1, 1867, given to Wistar Morris, James T. Young, and Enoch Lewis, in trust, to secure bonds of the company, payable on February 1, 1887, with interest thereon at 6 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, on the first days of August and February.

The principal of which debt is $500,000, and on above interest was paid up to the first day of February, 1869.

The other mortgage is dated December 1, 1868, held by Henry Winsor, Wistar Morris, and E. C. Biddle, in trust, to secure bonds of the company, payable on the 1st day of December, 1883, with interest thereon at 6 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, on the 1st days of June and December; on this there is due for principal $300,000, with interest from December 1, 1869.

But the purchasers will be at liberty to insert a clause in their deed, excluding any personal liability for the debts thus secured, and agreeing to no more than a recognition that such mortgages exist and are liens.

About 405,000 bushels of charcoal, about 1000 tons of iron ore, about 2000 tons of cinder, about 31,000 cords of wood cut for coaling, a quantity of limestone, together with a large quantity of material in various stages of manufacture.

Also one hundred and two (102) mules and nineteen (19) horses with wagons and harness complete.

Also, 1,942,654 lbs. steel ingots.
41 tons warm blast scrap iron.
17,821 lbs. plow plate, trimmed.
244,614 lbs. round and square iron and steel buggy tire, sleigh steel, rail webs and bottoms, etc.
6 1955-2240 tons steel rails.
10 1351-2240 " " " ends.
105 steel ingots at Lochiel Iron Works, Harrisburg, weighing 60,772 lbs., hammered.
597 steel ingots at Johnstown, weighing 382,786 lbs., not hammered.
5 tons castings.
4 tons scrap.

Also, an assortment of dry goods, boots and shoes, groceries, provisions and drugs, suitable for a manufacturing establishment, in store at Forge Works, in Derry township, Mifflin county, and in store at Greenwood Furnaces, Huntingdon county.

The whole of the above described personal property will be offered in one parcel, and if a sufficient price, in the judgment of the assignees, is not offered, they will be withdrawn and sold in separate parcels, as may be decided upon.

TERMS OF SALE.

The purchasers of the real estate will be required to pay at the time of the sale One Thousand (1000) Dollars, if the bid amounts to so much, and any balance in 30 days, and they will be required to prepare and stamp the deed to be signed by the assignees.

The purchasers of the personal property will be required to pay at the time of signing the memorandum, when the property is struck down, $1000, and within thirty days the balance of the purchase money, reserving, however, what will be the probable amount of the dividend to which the purchasers, as creditors, will be entitled, less 10 per cent., and on their giving approved security, to pay in on reasonable notice, from time to time, any part or parts of such residue as may be required by the assignees in their judgment, and the purchasers will be required to pay, in addition to the amount of their bid, the debt due for wood leave, for the wood cut and bought by them, amounting to about $2000.

JAMES S. BIDDLE,
CHARLES McCREA,
Assignees of the Freedom Iron and Steel Company.
PHILADELPHIA, August 20, 1870. 8 22 mth 9t

LUMBER.

1870 SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 1870

1870 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR. 1870

1870 FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 1870

1870 WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1870

1870 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1870

1870 SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS, HICKORY. 1870

1870 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1870

1870 CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA H. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING. 1870

1870 CEDAR SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. MAULE, BROTHER & CO., No. 2500 SOUTH Street. 1870

118

PANEL PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.—COMMON PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES. 1 COMMON BOARDS. 1 and 2 SIDE FENCE BOARDS. WHITE PINE FLOORING BOARDS. YELLOW AND SAP PINE FLOORINGS, 1¼ and 4½ SPRUCE JOIST, ALL SIZES. HEMLOCK JOIST, ALL SIZES. PLASTERING LATH A SPECIALTY. Together with a general assortment of Building Lumber for sale low for cash. T. W. SMALTZ, 5 31 6m No. 1715 RIDGE Avenue, north of Poplar St.

United States Builders' Mill,
FIFTEENTH Street, Below Market.

ESLER & BROTHER,
PROPRIETORS.

Wood Mouldings, Brackets and General Turning Work, Hand-rail Balusters and Newel Posts. (9 1 3m
A LARGE ASSORTMENT ALWAYS ON HAND.

BUILDING MATERIALS.

R. R. THOMAS & CO.,
DEALERS IN
Doors, Blinds, Sash, Shutters
WINDOW FRAMES, ETC.,
N. W. CORNER OF
EIGHTEENTH and MARKET Streets
4 19 12m PHILADELPHIA.

COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, OF ALL numbers and brands. Tent, Awning, Trunk and Wagon-cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from thirty to seventy-six inches, with Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN,
No. 10 CHURCH Street (City Stores).

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO.,
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 26 NORTH WHARVES
AND
No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH CATTELL.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

NOTICE.

By virtue and in execution of the powers contained in a Mortgage executed by

THE CENTRAL PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY

of the city of Philadelphia, bearing date eighteenth day of April, 1863, and recorded in the office for recording deeds and mortgages for the city and county of Philadelphia, in Mortgage Book A. C. H., No. 56, page 465, etc., the undersigned Trustees named in said mortgage

WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION,

at the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, in the city of Philadelphia, by

MESSRS. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,

at 12 o'clock M., on TUESDAY, the eighteenth day of October, A. D. 1870, the property described in and conveyed by the said mortgage, to wit:—

No. 1. All those two contiguous lots or pieces of ground, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate on the east side of Broad street, in the city of Philadelphia, one of them beginning at the distance of nineteen feet seven inches and five-eighths southward from the southeast corner of the said Broad and Coates streets; thence extending eastward at right angles with said Broad street eighty-eight feet one inch and a half to ground now or late of Samuel Miller; thence southward along said ground, and at right angles with said Coates street, seventy-two feet to the northeast corner of an alley, two feet six inches in width, leading southward into Penn street; thence westward crossing said alley and along the lot of ground hereinafter described and at right angles with said Broad street, seventy-nine feet to the east side of the said Broad street; and thence northward along the east line of said Broad street seventy-two feet to the place of beginning. Subject to a Ground Rent of $280, silver money.

No. 2. The other of them situate at the northeast corner of the said Broad street and Penn street, containing in front or breadth on the said Broad street eighteen feet, and in length or depth eastward along the north line of said Penn street seventy-four feet and two inches, and on the line of said lot parallel with said Penn street seventy-six feet five inches and three-fourths of an inch to said two feet six inches wide alley. Subject to ground rent of $72, silver money.

No. 3. All that certain lot or piece of ground be ginning at the S. E. corner of Coates street and Broad street, thence extending southward along the said Broad street nineteen feet seven inches and five-eighths of an inch; thence eastward eighty feet one inch and one-half of an inch; thence northward, at right angles with said Coates street, nine feet to the south side of Coates street, and thence westward along the south side of said Coates street ninety feet to the place of beginning.

No. 4. Four Steam Dummy Cars, twenty feet long by nine feet two inches wide, with all the necessary steam machinery, seven-inch cylinder, with ten-inch stroke of piston, with heating pipes, &c. Each will seat thirty passengers, and has power sufficient to draw two extra cars.

NOTE.—These cars are now in the custody of Messrs. Grice & Long, at Trenton, New Jersey, where they can be seen. The sale of them is made subject to a lien for rent, which on the first day of July, 1870, amounted to $600.

No. 5. The whole road, plank road, and railway of the said The Central Passenger Railway Company of the city of Philadelphia, and all their land (not included in Nos. 1, 2, and 3,) roadway, railway, rails, rights of way, stations, toll houses, and other superstructures, depots, depot grounds and other real estate, buildings and improvements whatsoever, and all and singular the corporate privileges and franchises connected with said company and plank road an railway, and relating thereto, and all the tolls, income, issues, and profits to accrue from the same or any part thereof belonging to said company, and generally all the tenements, hereditaments and franchises of the said company. And also all the cars of every kind (not included in No. 4,) machinery, tools, implements, and materials connected with the proper equipment, operating and conducting of said road, plank road, and railway; and all the personal property of every kind and description belonging to the said company.

Together with all the streets, ways, alleys, passages, waters, water-courses, easements, franchises, rights, liberties, privileges, hereditaments and appurtenances whatsoever, unto any of the abovementioned premises and estates belonging and appertaining, and the reversions and remainders, rents, issues, and profits thereof, and all the estate, right, title, interest, property, claim, and demand of every nature and kind whatsoever of the said Company, as well at law as in equity of, in, and to the same and every part and parcel thereof.

TERMS OF SALE.

The properties will be sold in parcels as numbered. On each bid there shall be paid at the time the property is struck off Fifty Dollars, unless the price is less than that sum, when the whole sum bid shall be paid.

W. L. SCHAFFER, } Trustees.
W. W. LONGSTRETH, }
8 13 6t

FURNACES.

Established in 1835.

Invariably the greatest success over all competition whenever and wherever exhibited or used in the UNITED STATES.

CHARLES WILLIAMS'
Patent Golden Eagle Furnaces,

Acknowledged by the leading Architects and Builders be the most powerful and durable Furnaces offered, and the most prompt, systematic, and largest house in line of business.

HEAVY REDUCTION IN PRICES,

and only first-class work turned out.

Nos. 1132 and 1134 MARKET Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

N. B.—SEND FOR BOOK OF FACTS ON HEAT AND VENTILATION. 6 22 4m

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE

J. WATSON & SON,
Of the late firm of EVANS & WATSON.

FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF
SAFE STORE,
No. 53 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,
315 A few doors above Chesnut st., Philada.

PATENTS.

STATE RIGHTS FOR SALE.—STATE RIGHTS of a valuable Invention just patented, and for the SLICING, CUTTING, and CHIPPING of dried beef, cabbage, etc., are hereby offered for sale. It is an article of great value to proprietors of hotels and restaurants, and is should be introduced into every family. STATE RIGHTS FOR SALE Model can be seen at TELEGRAPH OFFICE COOPER'S POINT, N. J.
1 27tf MUNDY & HOFFMAN.

Corn Exchange Bag Manufactory.
JOHN T. BAILEY,
N. E. Cor. WATER and MARKET Sts

ROPE AND TWINE, BAGS and BAGGING, for Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand. Also, WOOL SACKS.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

TRUSTEES' SALE

ESTATE
OF THE
FREEDOM IRON AND STEEL COMPANY.

The undersigned, Mortgagees and Trustees under the mortgage of the FREEDOM IRON AND STEEL COMPANY, which bears date February 1, 1867, under and pursuant to a request and notice of creditors, given under the provisions of the said mortgage, for default of payment of interest,

Will sell at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, on TUESDAY, the 27th day of September, A. D. 1870, at 12 o'clock noon, by

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.

All the lands, tenements, hereditaments, and real estate of whatsoever kind and wheresoever situate and being of the said Freedom Iron and Steel Company, and all the buildings, machine shops, machinery, fixtures, forges, furnaces, grist mill, ore rights, stationary engines, saw mills, railroads and cars of every kind belonging to the said Company granted in mortgage by the said Company to us by the said mortgage, viz.:—

About thirty-nine thousand (39,000) acres of land in Mifflin and Huntingdon counties, Pennsylvania, on which there are erected extensive steel works, four (4) charcoal blast furnaces, and numerous shops and buildings, to wit:—

The property known as the Freedom Iron and Steel Works, in Mifflin county, Pennsylvania, comprising two hundred and eighty-nine (289) acres of land.

One (1) charcoal blast furnace, Bessemer steel converting house, hammer shop, rail and plate mill, steam forge, tyre mill, water-power bloomery, cast-steel works, foundry and machine shops, old forge, smith shop, carpenter shop, store with warehouse attached, mansion house, offices, 64 dwelling houses, saw-mill, lime-kiln, stables and other buildings, with stationery engines, machinery, and fixtures.

Also, the property known as the Greenwood Ore Bank, in Union township, Mifflin county, containing 91 acres of land, and 20 dwelling houses and stables.

Also, the property known as the Week's Saw Mill, in the same county, containing 2352 acres of land, with mill and all the machinery and appurtenances thereof. With two small tracts of land in Derry township, Mifflin county, each containing about one acre, more or less, respectively known as the Cunningham and Ryan lots, and two small tracts of land, containing about one acre and one-fourth of an acre, respectively, known as the Hostetter lot, and the Stroup House and lot, in Union township, Mifflin county.

Also, about 17,400 acres of unseated lands, in Mifflin county.

Also, the right to take ore on the Muthersbaugh farm, in Decatur township, Mifflin county, at a royalty of 25 cents per ton.

Together with about 907 acres of land, in Huntingdon county, known as the Greenwood Furnace tract, with two charcoal blast furnaces, known as the Greenwood Furnaces, with engines and fixtures, with mansion house, 77 stables, carpenter shop, blacksmith shop, 82 dwelling houses, offices and store, one grist mill, with stable and buildings of every description, railroad and ore cars.

Also, the property known as the Monroe Furnace, in Barre township, Huntingdon county, containing about 179 acres of land, with nine dwelling-houses, stables, carpenter shop, smith shop, store and office building.

Also, about 17,200 acres of land, in Huntingdon county (of which 637 acres are seated and partly improved). Together with all and singular the corporate rights, privileges, and franchises of the said Company.

The foregoing properties will be sold in one parcel or lot, in payment of the bonds of the said Freedom Iron and Steel Company, amounting to $500,000, with interest from February 1, 1869, secured by the said mortgage to the trustees, under the terms of which this sale is made, the said mortgage being a first mortgage on the said property. The terms of sale of the property above described will be as follows:—

$2000 in cash, to be paid when the property is struck off. The balance to be paid in cash upon the execution of the deed to the purchaser.

The Trustees will also sell at the same time and place, and under the same request and notice of creditors, all the right, title, and interest of the Trustees, as mortgagees in trust, of, in, and to the following described properties, viz.:—

The property known as the Yoder Farm, in Brown township, Mifflin county, containing 158 acres, 124 perches, composed of two tracts as follows:—

Beginning at stone in road, thence by land of John D. Barr, north 53 degrees east, 102 5-10 perches to stone; thence by land of Joseph B. Zook, north 44¼ degrees west, 202 3-10 perches, to stone; thence by land of John Hooley, south 46½ degrees west 109 1-10 perches, to stone; thence south 44¼ degrees east, 190 6-10 perches, to the place of beginning—containing one hundred and twenty-five acres and twelve perches net measure.

Also all that other certain tract of land adjoining above, beginning at stone in road, thence up said road, north 44¾ deg. west, 67 5-10 perches, to stone; thence by land of John Hooley, south 45¾ deg. west, 79 6-10 perces to stones; thence by land of David L. Yoder, south 42¾ deg. east, 66 8-10 perches, to stone in road; thence along said road and by land of Gideon Yoder, north 46¾ deg. east, 81 1-10 perches, to the place of beginning—containing thirty-three acres and one hundred and twelve perches, net measure.

The same being subject to mortgage given to secure bonds, amounting to $11,733-34, upon $3800 of which interest is due from April 1, 1869, and on balance of said bonds interest is due from April 1, 1868.

Also, the property known as the Williams farm, as follows:—

All that certain tract of land situate in Derry township, Mifflin county, Pa., bounded and described as follows:—

Beginning at a chesnut, corner of lands of Philip Martz, thence by lands of William Henney and Samuel McManamy, north 37 degrees west, 93½ perches, to a hickory; thence by lands of Samue McManamy, north 17 degrees west, 17 perches; thence by land of James M. Martin, south 75 degrees west, 22 perches, to a post; thence by land of Johnston Sigler, south 57 degrees west, 169 perches to a hickory; thence by lands of Peter Townsend's heirs, south 37 degrees east, 91 perches, to stones; thence by land of heirs of John McDonell, deceased, and Mrs. McIlvain, north 60 degrees east, 98½ perches, to a post; thence by land of Philip Martz, north 70½ degrees east, 89½ perches, to the place of beginning—containing one hundred and seven acres and twenty-nine perches of land, and allowance.

This property is charged with a mortgage, given to secure bonds for $1250, with interest at 6 per cent. per annum, from November 8, 1868.

Also, the property known as the Stroup Ore Bank, in Union township, Mifflin county, containing about nine acres and eighty-nine perches.

The last named property is subject to a mortgage given to secure a bond for $1000, bearing interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum from July 28, 1868.

The terms of sale of the last three described properties will be as fellows:—

Twenty-five dollars in cash to be paid upon each when they are respectively struck off.

The balance of the purchase money of each to be paid in cash upon the execution of the conveyance to the purchaser.

WISTAR MORRIS, }
JAMES T. YOUNG, } Trustees.
ENOCH LEWIS, }
M. THOMAS & SONS,
6 27 mth 8t27 Auctioneers.

The most durable Green will not fade, is brighter Color costs less than any other because it will paint twice as much surface, Ground pure Only by the manufacturers Sold by all paint dealers. Office 122 N. 4th St.

AUCTION SALES.

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH STREET.

STOCKS.
On Tuesday,
September 13, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange, will be sold, by order of Assignee, 100 shares McClintockville Petroleum company, and $30 Delaware Mutual Insurance Co. scrip. (9 3 6t

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street; rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom street.

Sale No. 1110 Chesnut street.
HANDSOME WALNUT PARLOR, LIBRARY, CHAMBER AND DINING-ROOM FURNITURE, Fine Brussels and Ingrain Carpets, Three Rosewood Piano Fortes, Large and small Mantel and Pier Glasses, Book-cases, Wardrobes, Sideboards, Office and Library Tables; Spring, Hair, and Straw Mattresses, Bolsters and Pillows, Decorated China Toilet Sets, Bronze Eight-day Clocks, Chromos, Engravings, China, Secondhand Furniture, Etc.
On Friday Morning,
At 9 o'clock, at the auction store, No. 1119 Chesnut street, will be sold a large assortment of elegant walnut parlor, library, chamber, and dining-room furniture, piano, mirrors, mattresses and bedding, engravings, clocks, china, glassware, secondhand furniture, etc.
BRONZE EIGHT-DAY CLOCKS.—Also, 13 bronze eight-day clocks, to close an estate.
SECONDHAND FURNITURE.—Also, an assortment of secondhand furniture from a family declining housekeeping. 9 7 3t

BUNTING, DURBOROW & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET street, corner of Bank street. Successors to John B. Myers & Co.

IMPORTANT SALE OF CARPETINGS, OIL CLOTHS, ETC.
On Friday Morning,
September 9, at 11 o'clock, on four months' credit, about 200 pieces Ingrain, Venetian, list, hemp, cottage, and rag carpetings; oil cloths, rugs, etc. 9 3 5t

LARGE SALE OF FRENCH AND OTHER EUROPEAN DRY GOODS.
On Monday Morning,
Sept. 12, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. (9 6 5t

SALE OF 2000 CASES, BOOTS, SHOES, TRAVELL

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

RODEF SHALOM.

The New Synagogue at the Corner of Broad and Mount Vernon Streets—Its Opening To-morrow.

The new synagogue of the German Hebrew congregation, "Rodef Shalom," will be formally dedicated to-morrrw (Friday) afternoon, the services beginning at 4 o'clock. A neat invitation has been gotten up and sent to those for whom they are intended, with cards of admission inclosed. These are necessary to obtain entrance to the building. The committee of arrangements are as follows:—David Teller, J. Langsdorf, M. Siedenbach, Isaac May, Mason Hirsh, Levi Mayer, Louis Lipser, and Alexander Reinstine. The services will be conducted by a large number of rabbi, and a much augmented choir, forming a large and well-balanced chorus, will render the musical portions.

The new building is in the Moorish Gothic style, and the designs have been carried out very completely in every particular. The building itself is eighty-three feet in width on Broad street, and one hundred and eighty-four feet in length on Mount Vernon street. The Broad street front to the point is eighty feet in height. There is now being erected on the corner of the two streets a stone tower, which, when completed, will be one hundred and twenty-five feet in height. It will be surmounted with a dome colored in blue and gold. The walls are of sandstone, and the trimmings are of cleveland sandstone and Seneca stone alternated in different parts so as to produce a rich effect.

On either side of the main doorway are pillars of polished Aberdeen granite, imported directly from and polished in Scotland. The cutting of the ornamental stone-work in intricate figures is very beautiful The interior is finished with handsome frescoing in crimson blue and gold from the floor to the peak of the roof. The windows are of pressed stained glass set in lead and mounted directly into the stone-work. The seating capacity on the main floor is 1642, and that of the galleries 364. The shrine is covered with a massive dome of polished bronze, supported by seven bronze columns. The gas fixtures are in red and blue enamel, with gilt, and two golden candlesticks of eight lights each will be on either side of the holy ark. The total cost of the synagogue will be about $250,000. The cost of the building alone, without furnishing and without the lot, was about $150,000. The dedication takes place now, so that the building may be ready for service during the coming Jewish holidays, which begin about the 26th inst.

SALMAGUNDI.—The moon did not condescend to show its face much last evening, but what are you going to do about it?

—The newsboys during the past few days have had a fine chance to test their voices. They have improved their opportunities well, as any one can testify.

—Why are the front cars of the outgoing Germantown trains not so good as the others? Because the improvements are not yet far enough advanced.

—The year 1900 will not be a leap year in most places, including America and England, though it can be divided by the number four. This is because Pope Greg. X three eyes said that it should be so three hundred years ago. Of course the Pope must be obeyed. This is rather rough on the ladies, who will have to work pretty hard in 1896, which is the last leap year, with its ladies' opportunity, until 1904. A lady who is just about right in the eyes of men in 1896, and loses her chance that year, will find herself pretty well on in the thirties in 1904, and with but a poor show. For such, however, a chance remains. The year 1900 will be a leap year in Greece and Russia, where the Gregorian calendar is not observed. Here an asylum is opened for the unsuccessful. But let them be careful when there how they date their love-letters. There is a difference of twelve days between their dates and ours. This will easily give a chance for the discovery of legal flaws in breach-of-promise suits.

—In the summer our park on moonlight nights is crowded with love-lorn couples. But on the first touch of colder weather it is visited by but few, and they leave early. Ten o'clock nowadays, in the most pleasant season of the year, finds the park entirely deserted. The hapless strayers after that date, after meandering their solitary course to the Brown street gate, are surprised to find the beer garden closed, the last car gone, and all in darkness and desolation. They have then the choice of threading the doubtful ways of Brown street to the depot, of walking the Reading Railroad track to Coates street, or of retracing their steps into the park in order to reach the same goal by a round-about way. One would naturally think that this would not be so. Does not the cool weather give better advantages for wrapping two persons in the same shawl or of coming close together to keep warm? Perhaps it does. Then, alas! it must be that but few want to come close together, or be sheltered by the same shawl. Or, perhaps the same thing can now be done with comfort within doors, which before would not on account of the hot weather. If this be so, of course it is unnecessary to trouble oneself to go as far as the park. The advantages of scenery are but as one in the scale. Who indeed wants them without something more substantial, or at least something more satisfactory to the female mind?

MASONIC VISITATION OF THE GRAND HOLY ROYAL ARCH CHAPTER OF PENNSYLVANIA.—The visitation of the Most Excellent Grand High Priest is thus announced:—The Grand High Priest, Michael Nisbet, Esq., will leave this city on Monday next for the purpose of constituting the Chapters mentioned, and for paying a series of Grand Visitations, according to a schedule, inspecting the work as done by the officers of the Chapters, and imparting such instruction as he may think necessary.

On Monday, the 12th inst., he will leave Philadelphia at 10·50 A. M., arriving at Emporium on the 13th. On the 13th the Emporium Chapter will be constituted, also one at Ridgway. On the 14th the work of the officers at Corry and the Grand Visitation and exemplification of the work will take place; and on the 15th the inspection, etc., of the work of the officers at Erie, with instruction. On the 16th the Grand High Priest will be at Girard for the same office, and on the 17th at Conneautville for the same. On the 20th and 21st the visitation and inspection will take place at New Castle and Rochester. On the afternoon of the 21st he will leave Rochester for Allegheny, making the Grand Visitation there at 7 P. M., and the inspection there on the following morning. At 12·45 P. M. on the 22d he will leave Pittsburg for Philadelphia.

Should the Grand High Priest receive information, prior to the 12th inst., that the Companions at Clearfield are prepared to have their Chapter constituted, he will constitute it on the evening of Friday, the 23d instant.

The co-operation of the District Deputy Grand High Priests is expected, as well as their attendance at the several meetings in the district; and an invitation is fraternally and cordially extended to all Chapters and Companions who can attend to be present on each occasion.

On Tuesday last, the 6th instant, G. H. P. Nisbet organized and constituted a new chapter at Newtown, Bucks county, at 11·30 A. M., known as Newtown Chapter, No. 229, R. A. M., and at 7·30 P. M., on the same day, he constituted Bristol Chapter, No. 231, and returned yesterday to the city. He was accompanied by the Grand Officers.

MINORITY REPRESENTATION—THE APPOINTMENT OF THE COMMITTEES.—At the meeting in Reading of delegates from the minority Republican counties, the President, George Lear, Esq., was directed to appoint an Executive Committee and a committee to lay the proceedings of the convention before the next Legislature. Mr. Lear has announced the Executive Committee as follows:—E. J. Moore, Chairman, Lehigh; William H. Ainey, Lehigh; A. K. Stauffer, Berks; John S. Richards, Berks; H. K. Weand, Montgomery; Morgan R. Wills, Montgomery; Benjamin L. Berry, Philadelphia; John W. Forney, Philadelphia; Hiram Young, York; Theodore Schoch, Monroe; J. W. Swartz, Cumberland; M. Whitmoyer, Columbia; J. L. Steadman, Carbon; Henry T. Darlington, Bucks; H. J. Reeder, Northampton; William Selfridge, Northampton; A. J. Dingman, Pike; Benjamin Bannan, Schuylkill; A. M. Fulton, Westmoreland; J. W. Fisher, Lancaster; William P. Miner, Luzerne.

The committee of five to lay the proceedings of the convention before the next Legislature, and urge favorable action thereupon, is as follows:—General William Lilly, Carbon; Benjamin L. Berry, Philadelphia; A. H. Chase, York; William M. Heister, Berks; John H. Oliver, Lehigh.

THE FIREMEN.—Last night the Southwark Hose Company, while proceeding to the fire at Broad and Callowhill streets, was attacked at Sixth and Pine streets and Ninth street, near Spruce, by a rival fire company. The carriage was taken away from them, and an attempt made to destroy it. Several men were hurt, but no arrest followed. The stolen carriage was left standing in the street some distance from where it was captured.

RESCUED.—About half-past 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, Elizabeth Nelson, aged thirty-two years, jumped overboard at Mead street wharf. She was rescued by a sailor, and was taken to the Second District Station House, from which place she was sent home.

FOUNDLING.—Last night a female child, aged five months, was found on the steps of St. Vincent's Home, Eighteenth and Wood streets. The little one was taken in and cared for by the Sisters of that institution.

BEATING A SEAMAN.—Horace Baker, captain of a vessel from St. John's, New Brunswick, was arrested at Pine street wharf last evening, for severely beating a seaman. He had a hearing before Ald. Dallas, and was held in $800 to answer.

MURDEROUS ASSAULT.—Patrick Leonard was taken into custody at Thirteenth and Federal streets last night, for committing a murderous assault upon an unknown man. The prisoner was held to answer by Alderman Hull.

A. P. A.

The Annual Parade of the American Protestant Association—An Imposing Display.

The regular annual parade of the American Protestant Association took place this morning. The members of the order have been making extensive preparations for months past for this display, and their labors resulted in the finest turnout ever made, both in point of numbers and attractions. From early dawn to 10 o'clock the streets in the various parts of the city have been crowded with the different organizations and their friends on the way to the rendezvous.

At 9 o'clock the first association made its appearance on Broad street, and attracted considerable attention. In a few minutes others came, and by 10 o'clock all were on the ground, but some confusion ensued in the lodges getting into their proper positions. In another half hour the line was formed, and moved down Broad street, and counter-marching on that thoroughfare, preceded by a mounted detail of the Reserve Corps under Lieutenant Errickson, of the Second district. Then followed a squad of the Eleventh district force, under Lieutenant Richard Pritchard. This line extended from curb to curb, and experienced great difficulty in pressing back the masses which line both sides of the various thoroughfares through which the procession passed. The order was as follows:—

CHIEF MARSHAL,
JOHN FULLERTON.
SPECIAL AIDS,
Frank Ross, No. 13; John Loughlin, No. 15; Isaac Lyster, No. 29; Thomas Smyth, No. 30; John McCain, No. 58; John Gilkie, No. 66; William Carlton, No. 86.
FIRST DIVISION.
MARSHAL,
THOMAS CARSON, No. 9.
AIDS,
Frank Burns, No. 13; David Campbell, No. 14; David Coulton, No. 14.
Liberty Lodge, No. 9; Independence Lodge, No. 13; Joshua Lodge, No. 4; Constitution Lodge, No. 15.
SECOND DIVISION.
MARSHAL,
JAMES CALDWELL, No. 15.
AIDS,
Andrew Loughridge, Wm. Swire, Wm. B. Fleming.
Montgomery Lodge, No. 16; Harmony Lodge, No. 20; Gideon Lodge, No. 18; Manayunk Lodge, No. 23.
THIRD DIVISION.
MARSHAL,
ADAM HILL, No. 30.
AIDS,
Charles Forbes, No. 26; James Nichols, No. 28; Henry Simmamon, No. 29.
Star of Bethlehem Lodge, No. 35; Philadelphia Lodge, No. 39; Israelite Lodge, No. 26; William Penn Lodge, No. 29.
FOURTH DIVISION.
MARSHAL,
JAMES BRINES, No. 32.
AIDS,
John Krider, No. 31; T. J. Brady, No. 34; Joseph Bennett, No. 37.
Southwark Lodge, No. 31; Ashland Lodge, No. 33; Henry Clay Lodge, No. 34; American Star Lodge, No. 37.
JUNIOR ORDER A. P. A.
CHIEF MARSHAL,
JAMES D. LOVE, No. 2.
SPECIAL AIDS,
W. Glenn, No. 4; Joseph Donnelly, No. 3.
FIFTH DIVISION.
MARSHAL,
J. O'BRIAN, No. 3.
AIDS,
John Ramsey, No. 4; Rowen Elliott, No. 6; James Hamilton, No. 11.
Hope, No. 1; Union, No. 2; Liberty, No. 3; William Penn, No. 4; Montgomery, No. 6; Excelsior, No. 11.
SIXTH DIVISION.
MARSHAL,
JOHN RIDDELL, No. 38.
AIDS,
Robert Woods' No. 41; David Weir, No. 43.
Good Samaritan Lodge, No. 38; David Lodge, No. 40; Conshohocken Lodge, No. 41; Hand-in-Hand Lodge, No. 43.
SEVENTH DIVISION.
MARSHAL,
JOHN McDONALD, No. 45.
AIDS,
John Patterson, No. 47; John Galbings, No. 48; Charles Yarnall, No. 50.
Israelite Lodge, No. 45; Prentice Boys' Lodge, No. 47; Pennsylvania Lodge, No. 46.
EIGHTH DIVISION.
MARSHAL,
JOSEPH MAXWELL, No. 66.
AIDS,
William Reynolds, No. 58; John Fritz, No. 67; James Thompson, No. 63.
Ark of Safety Lodge, No. 58; Mount Sinai Lodge, No. 63; Moses Lodge, No. 66; Waldense Lodge, No. 67.
NINTH DIVISION.
MARSHAL,
JAMES HUTCHINSON.
AIDS,
Charles K. Miller, No. 74; John D. Pugh, No. 86.
Excelsior Lodge, No. 86.

Officers and members of the Worthy Grand Lodge in barouches.

Carriage containing members of the Order.

A cavalcade of one member from each lodge, under the command of Alexander Jeffries, No. 9, and John Bennett, of No. 18, closed the line of parade.

The members of the Order wore, as a general thing, black clothing and white gloves, and, with their new regalia, presented a neat appearance. Each lodge was accompanied by a full band, and in a couple of instances the music was from instruments in the hands of colored men. The banners of the different lodges were borne in barouches. There were many attractive features in the line, and among them all there was nothing to give offense to the most fastidious.

The banners were all of the handsomest kind, and among the more prominent were the following:—That of Liberty and Independence Lodges contained representations of the Bible. On the former was the inscription, "This is our foundation," and on the latter "This is our guide." That of Joshua Lodge bore a full length portrait of Joshua commanding the sun to stand still. That of Washington contained a full length portrait of Washington in a peaceful attitude. On the front of the banner of Montgomery Lodge was the ark of the covenant, and on the reverse a portrait of General Montgomery mounted.

Washington Lodge, of Wilmington, Del., also carried a full length portrait of Washington, with the inscription, "First in peace, first in war, and first in the hearts of his countrymen." The banner of Star of Bethlehem Lodge was a representation of the child in the manger. Israelite Lodge's banner contained the inscription, "Justice to all men, and this we will support." That of William Penn Lodge represented the treaty grounds on the banks of the Delaware. Those of Philadelphia and Pennsylvania contained respectively the coat of arms of the city and State. That of Ashland Lodge was a bust of the sage of Ashland. That of David Lodge represented David in the act of severing the head of Goliath from the body. That of Conshohocken Lodge represented the Caucasian instructing the other races. That of Ark of Safety Lodge represented Moses offering up sacrifices; while that of Moses Lodge was a fine painting of Moses on the Mount receiving the tables.

Among the many other features which served to break the monotony of a long line of men were twenty-five representations of Indians, who were with William Penn Lodge. These gentlemen created considerable amusement along the route, and among their antics was an imitation war-dance while on the march. Among this party were also men dressed in the garb of Friends and sailors. Pennsylvania Lodge also had a turn-out of Indians, but they were mounted and had to content themselves with striking spectators over the head with bladders tied to a stick.

The display of the Juniors formed the interesting part of the turnout, and they deserve great credit for the care which has been taken in completing their arrangements. They were represented in strong numbers, and had their forces divided about equally between pioneers dressed in various tasty uniforms and members in regalia.

The line having marched down Chesnut street, proceeded down Second to Chrisiian, up Christian to Twelfth, up Twelfth to Fitzwater, up Fitzwater to Sixteenth, up Sixteenth to South, up South to Twentieth, up Twentieth to Arch, up Arch to Twenty-first, up Twenty-first to Green, down Green to Broad, up Broad to Columbia avenue, down Columbia avenue to Frankford road, down Frankford road to Girard avenue, up Girard avenue to sixth, and there will be dismissed.

TRADE FROM DULUTH.—To-day the first shipment of flour from Minnesota by way of Duluth is arriving by the Pensylvania Railroad. The shipment consists of 500 barrels, consigned to the enterprising firm of H. H. Mears & Son, on South Delaware avenue. It left St Paul on the 27th of August, coming to Duluth over the new railroad lately completed by our Philadelphia capitalists, Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co., and their associates. From Duluth it came by Evans' line of propellers to Erie, in this State, and thence to this city. This new route puts Minnesota as near to us in freighting her products as the region around Chicago, for the distance run by the propeller on the lakes is the same as though she had come from Chicago to Erie. This Minnesota flour to-day is the beginning of a stream that is destined to flow hither from the great Northwest for many years to come. May it be a source of wealth to the enterprise that sends it as well as that which receives it.

A RIOT THREATENED.—A small frame stable in the rear of No. 1413 Callowhill street was set on fire last night and partially destroyed. A valuable horse stabled in it, owned by the Conshohocken Stone Quarry Company, was burned to death. It seems that the fire was started purposely to call out certain fire companies that were to be soundly thrashed. On the first intimation that a fight was to take place a large posse of policemen were called out, and the purposed outbreak was prevented. The stable was the property of Mr. James Keim.

LARCENY CASE.—Mary Ryan, aged twenty-five years, was arrested by Sergeant Donnelly yesterday, for the larceny of clothing from a house in New Market street. The accused had a hearing before Alderman Beitler and was held in $600 bail to answer.

PERSONAL.—Hon. S. B. Axtell, M. C., San Francisco, has just reached the city, and is stopping a short time with Rev. Dr. Saunders.

ZOUAVE CADETS.

Their Reception in Independence Hall.

This morning at 10 o'clock the Albany Zouave Cadets, accompanied by a committee of Company D, 1st Regiment N. G. of Pennsylvania, marched down Chesnut street, and entered Independence Hall, where they were received by His Honor Mayor Fox. Captain J. Ross Clark, of Company D, introduced the Mayor, who welcomed the visitors to this city in the following words:—

It gives me pleasure, gentlemen, to extend to you a warm and cordial welcome to our city. We will have many matters of interest to occupy your attention, but there will be none that will make a deeper impression upon you than the efforts to promote your enjoyment that will be manifested by the corps who have been privileged specially to pay you their attentions whilst you sojourn with us. We have a lively military spirit marking the young men of Philadelphia at the present time but whilst the State of Pennsylvania withholds that legislation which is so essential for the encouragement of this commendable movement, our city authorities are doing everything in their power to foster and promote it.

We believe that a strong military spirit among our citizens, and its development into organization, contributes greatly to the aid of the civil power in administering the law, and the greater the organization the less the necessity for its being called into use. And whatever agencies, whether of movement or example, that will promote this end, it is not only our place but our pleasure to welcome, and in that view, and also and principally because of the distinguished reputation of the Albany Zouave Cadets as a model military corps, we extend to you a hearty reception. And we hope that, in addition to the pleasure of your company, the excellence of your drill and discipline will have its beneficial influence upon your brethren, the volunteers of our city.

I commend you, gentlemen, to the hospitalities of our citizens, and trust that your visit here may be as agreeable to you as I am sure it a matter of happiness to us.

Judge Advocate Gould of the staff accompanying the Cadets, responded in a neat and appropriate speech. He said that the Albany Zouave Cadets were composed of professional men and men of business, and on their behalf he returned thanks for the great compliment paid them. The speaker referred to the pride taken by New York in her military, and said that the success of the Prussian arms was attributed in a great measure to the fact that that country supported and gloried in her standing military organizations. After an inspection of the hall the Cadets took their departure for the Girard College and other public buildings.

A NEW CANDIDATE FOR THE LEGISLATURE.—In the Fourth Legislative District, now represented by the Hon. Samuel Josephs, a formidable candidate has been put in nomination, pledged to legislative reform. Colonel Christopher Kleinz is the opponent of Josephs, and although the latter is supposed to have a hereditary right to this position, the recent downfall of the Emperor Napoleon III has struck terror in the hearts of the adherents of Josephs I, and the expectant legislator, now aged ten, is not regarded with the same favor as before by his juvenile playmates. Colonel Kleinz's military record is excellent, as he recruited Company E, of the 5th Cavalry, Pennsylvania Volunteers, at the breaking out of the Rebellion, and served with that organization until October 30, 1862. Owing to his bravery in the action at Fort Magruder, Virginia, he was promoted to the majority of the regiment, and on July 1, 1864, he was appointed lieutenant-colonel on the recommendation of General Kantz, and the other commanding officers. He assumed the command of the regiment, and remained with it until the close of the war, when he was honorably discharged. He was severely wounded on the 7th of October, 1864, at the battle of Boydton Cross Roads and on other occasions, and was honorably discharged by general order, June 7, 1865. In this district last year Colonel Kleinz was a candidate, and would have been elected if he had not been deprived of the vote of the Republicans by some underhand means. The Republican candidate this year has already, or soon will be, withdrawn, and the majority of 2000 Democratic votes be divided. The opposition to Josephs is deep-seated, and has its origin in his legislative career, where he has always been found a foremost advocate of every form of corruption.

HANDSOME TESTIMONIAL.—Mr. William S. Irwin Superintendent of the Star Nickel Plating Works has been the recipient of a magnificent present, in the shape of an elegant gold watch and chain and certificate of stock in the United Nickel Company of New York, from which company the Star Nickel Plating Works secure their right to use the patented process of electric plating with nickel, as a testimonial of his zeal and energy in successfully establishing nickel plating in Philadelphia. We feel pleased to record this compliment to a worthy citizen, which, coming as it does from a company so prominent as the United Nickel Company, owners of all the patents for the new art, and comprising some of the wealthiest and most distinguished citizens of New York, adds greatly to the value of the compliment. In this connection, the following letter from one of our own most prominent citizens, is an excellent endorsement of the value of nickel plating business qualifications of the Superintendent of the Philadelphia Works, and a convincing proof to the New York company that their compliment was well merited and well bestowed:—

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 5, 1870.—To Mr. William S. Irwin, Superintendent of the Star Nickel Plating Works:—Dear Sir—Permit me to express my entire satisfaction with the nickel plating of the portions of the hardware used in my new office building at No. 539 Walnut street. Your admirable and cheap plan of plating I am confident will soon come into general use, and will, doubtless, be applied to hundreds of articles to which silver-plating has not been adapted. Your promptness, your close attention to business, your energy and zeal in your new field of usefulness, must insure to you a rich pecuniary harvest. You are at liberty to use this note if it may in any way serve you; and, in so doing, you may add that it is unsolicited by you.

Respectfully yours, EDWARD SHIPPEN.

MISSING COLORED CHILDREN.—Information is wanted at the Freedmen's Agency, No. 711 Sansom street, concerning the whereabouts of a girl named Martha Walker, aged eight years, and a boy named Wilson, aged nine years, who failed to appear at the opening at the State Orphan School, at Schenck's Station, on the line of the Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad, on the 1st of September. Wilson was last seen at the West Philadelphia Depot, where he had arrived from Lancaster on his way to the school. He was dressed in a navy-blue jacket, greyish-colored pants, and military cap.

Martha Walker was at the Mayor's office two days in the care of an officer, who was endeavoring to find some institution in which to place her. Yesterday the little one slipped out of the office and disappeared. She had been placed on a train at Harrisburg by her mother, and directed to return to the school. Reaching this city she was unable to give the location of the school, and was taken charge of by the police.

DROWNED.—The body of Alexander Grant, aged twenty-three years, who fell overboard at Washington street wharf on the morning of the 6th inst., was recovered this morning. Deceased was a native of Aberdeen, Scotland, and belonged to the bark Argentine.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Prison Cases.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Allison, P. J.

Prison cases were resumed to-day.

George Williams pleaded guilty to the charge of stealing a piece of table linen from the front of Stokes' store, at Seventh and Arch streets.

Charles Meenan pleaded guilty to the charge of assault and battery upon Grace Foley, whom he approached as she was sitting at her front door and struck in the face without the least provocation.

Charles and Edward Feesy were acquitted of a charge of assault and battery upon an old gentleman and his wife. The prosecutors could only prove that they were assailed by a party of young men, but not that the accused were with them.

Isaiah Kenna was convicted of the larceny of knives, forks, napkins, and other such articles from a boarding house, in which he was employed as servant.

Alfred Fields, a colored lad, was found guilty of the larceny of $24, which he was shown to have stolen at night from his room-mate.

Henry Rich was convicted of the larceny of several watches and other articles of jewelry from John Swartzmeyer. He and the prosecutor boarded in the same house, at Fourth and Vine streets, and one day he left rather hurriedly, and the articles above mentioned were missed. Before going he was seen to go into Swartzmeyer's room. Officer Gilchrist arrested him in New York and found upon him a pair of opera-glasses, which he acknowledged were stolen. From these circumstances the jury inferred that he was guilty of the particular theft in question.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

THURSDAY, Sept. 8.—The Flour market remains quiet, but we continue yesterday's quotations. There is very little demand for shipment and the operations of the home consumers are confined to their immediate wants. Sales of 500 to 600 barrels, including superfine at $5·25@5·50; extras at $5·62½@6; Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family at $6@6·75; Pennsylvania do. do. at $6·75@7·25; Indiana and Ohio do. do. within the same range; and fancy brands at $7·50@8·50, as in quality. Rye Flour ranges from $5·75@6. In Corn Meal nothing doing.

The Wheat market is dull and depressed. Sales of 1800 bushels Indiana red at $1·35; 400 bushels amber at $1·41; and 500 bushels poor Delaware at $1·25. Rye may be quoted at 85c. for Western. Corn is less active, but prices are quotably unchanged. Sales of 2000 bushels Pennsylvania yellow at 95c.; Western do. at 93c.; and low and high Western mixed at 84@90c. Oats are without essential change. Sales of 3000 bushels at 52c. for white Western; 45@48c. for black Western and Delaware; and 52c. for prime Pennsylvania and Delaware. No further sales were reported in Barley or Malt.

Bark is nominal at $22@27 per ton for No. 1 Quercitron.

Seeds—Timothy is firm and 100 bushels sold at $6·12½@6·25.

Whisky is dull. Sale of 50 barrels at 95c. for Western iron-bound.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS CARPENTER. NO 121 S. THIRD Street. 11*

IOWA BONDS, CITY OR COUNTY, WANTED at highest rates.
HOWARD DARLINGTON,
No. 147 South FOURTH Street.
9 8 3t

THIRD EDITION

LATER WAR NEWS.

French Victory at Strasburg

10,000 Prussians Killed.

The Terrible Mitrailleuse!

The Condition of Paris.

The Enemy Hourly Expected.

Spanish Cortes Convened

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

English Sympathy with France.

LONDON, Sept. 8.—An immense meeting was held at Newcastle-on-Tyne last evening, to express sympathy with the French in the war against Prussia.

The Spanish Cortes Convened.

MADRID, Sept. 8.—In view of the late important events, the Constituent Corps has been called to meet on September 25.

The Prince Imperial in Belgium.

BRUSSELS, Sept. 8.—The *Independance Belge*, describing the arrival of the Prince Imperial at Mons, says he was attended by three persons dressed in plain clothing; one them being Captain Duperre, of the navy. There being no carriage at the station, the party took an omnibus to the Hotel de la Couronne, on the Grand Place, where a dense crowd had collected. The Prince showing some alarm, the landlord pacified him, saying, "Have no fear, Monseigneur, you are in a neutral, peaceful country, where harm cannot befall you." After a hasty lunch the Prince left, thanking the host and the various attendants. He has greatly changed since he left St. Cloud a fortnight ago, and he looks very pale. Soon after the arrival of his suite, consisting of nineteen persons, the Prince left Mons for Ostend, whence on Monday he sailed for England.

Distinguished Prisoners.

PARIS, Sept. 8.—Robert Mitchell and Paul Cassaignac are among the prisoners taken at Sedan.

King William at Rheims.

BERLIN, Sept. 8.—King William entered Rheims on Monday.

Arms Wanted.

PARIS, Sept. 8.—Every French armory is now overtasked in making and repairing arms, those on hand being generally worthless.

French Flags Burned.

Not a single French flag was captured at Sedan, one of the officers having burned every flag before the capitulation was completed.

Paris Theatres Closed.

The *Journal de Paris* says that all the theatres have been closed.

Short Shrift.

The Prussians are expected to appear before the walls of Paris on Friday (to-morrow). Many soldiers who escaped from Sedan are arriving here. Some batteries of mitrailleuses and a body of cavalry passed through the streets to-day.

The Republic Supported.

Jules Favre has received the adhesion of the entire Paris press. The Bourse is decidedly firmer; the last price of rentes was 53f. 40c.

Spain Satisfied with the French Revolution.

MADRID, Sept. 8.—All classes of the people here are content with the French revolution. The Republicans here have sent their congratulations to the new government by telegraph.

England Deprecates the War Attitude of France.

LONDON, Sept. 8.—There is no hope of a healthful reaction in the stock market here so long as the Republican authorities at Paris bluster about war. The *Times* and other papers deprecate the attitude of the Republicans, whose duty is plainly not to inflict on this country the consequences of a policy for which they are not responsible.

The Bank of England.

The officers of the Bank of England do not contemplate a change in the rate of discount at present.

French Victory at Strasburg.

PARIS, Sept. 8.—The French Consul at Basle telegraphs to the Government that the garrison at Strasburg made a successful sortie on Tuesday night, killing eight or ten thousand Prussians, and capturing many guns. The Prussians attempted to cross on pontoons between Port Juifs and Port Austerlitz, and were absolutely annihilated by the mitrailleuses posted at Port de Pecheurs.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, Sept. 8—1·30 P. M.—Consols for money, 92; for account, 92¼. American securities quiet; United States five-twenties of 1862, 89¼. Stocks firm.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 8—1·30 P. M.—Cotton dull; middling uplands, 9¼d.; middling Orleans, 9¼d. Breadstuffs dull.

FROM NEW JERSEY.

Frightful Accident at Toms River—Eight Persons Drowned.

TOMS RIVER, N. J., Sept. 8.—To-day an excursion came to Toms river from Long Branch, and while crossing the foot bridge from the depot to the village, the bridge gave way, precipitating over one hundred persons into twenty feet of water. Eight were drowned. Their names are Mrs. Sidney Throckmorton, Peter Howland, Mary E Styles, Maria Martin, Helen Lane, Ella Maple, James Martin, and Alfaretta Martin. The party returns at 1 o'clock to Long Branch.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Ship News.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sept. 8.—Arrived brig Jura, from Pernambuco, for orders; reports heavy weather on the coast. Sprung topmast and lost sails on September 2 off Hatteras.

Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 8.—Cotton dull and nominally 12½c. Flour dull. Howard Street superfine, $5·50@6; do. extra, $6@7; do. family, $7·25@8·25; City Mills superfine, $5·25@6·75; do. extra, $6@7·25; do. family, $7·50@9·50; Western superfine, $5·25@5·75; do. extra, $5·75@6·75; do. family, $6·75@7·50. Wheat steady; prime to choice amber Maryland, $1·45@1·60; fair to good Maryland red, $1·25@1·40; common do., $1·05@1·20; white Wheat, $1·40@1·60; winter red Western, $1·25@1·28; amber Western, $1·30. Corn firmer; Maryland white, nominally 80@85c.; yellow do., 85@90c.; mixed Western, 80c. Oats, 45@50c. Rye, 75@90c. Provisions active; Pork, $28@29·50. Bacon—rib sides, 17½@17½c.; clear do., 18c.; shoulders, 15@15½c.; hams, 25@26c. Lard, 17c. Whisky, 94@94½c.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The President in Washington.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—The President, accompanied by General Horace Porter, returned to this city in the early morning train. No special object is intended by his presence in Washington. A Cabinet meeting will be held to-morrow, at which all the Cabinet officials and acting secretaries now here will participate. It is probable that an appointment of vice-admiral will be determined upon at the Cabinet meeting. The President will leave again to-morrow night for Long Branch.

Naval Orders.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—Commander Walter W. Owen has been detached from the naval rendezvous at Philadelphia, and ordered to the command of the receiving-ship Potomac.

Army Matters.

First Lieutenant James R. Hardenbergh, 9th Cavalry, and William T. Ditch, 1st Cavalry, have been honorably discharged at their own request.

Second Lieutenant James Davison, 11th Infantry, and H. S. Maloney, 15th Infantry, have resigned.

Grant at the Treasury.

President Grant visited the Treasury Department to-day, and had a lengthy interview with acting Secretary Richardson.

Internal Revenue Matters.

To-day the report of the seizures made by the Internal Revenue officials amounted to $3326, including the distillery of W. Norris, in the Eighth Illinois district, valued at $8000.

Collector Daniel B. Priest, of the Fifth District of Wisconsin, is dead, and the acting Secretary of the Treasury has designated Deputy Collector Burton, at La Crosse, as acting collector, until his successor is appointed.

Tax on Tobacco.

Acting Commissioner Douglass has written a letter in forming dealers in manufactured tobacco whose annual sales exceed $100 that they are liable to pay a special tax therefor in addition to a special tax as dealers in general merchandise, if they do deal in other goods. The special tax year commences with the 1st day of May and ends with the 30th of April of the succeeding year. The special tax becomes due May 1st, and any person liable to pay a special tax becomes liable to a fine and imprisonment if he transacts business without paying the same.

The French Recognition.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—The recognition of the French Republic by our Government is understood here not to be a full recognition as of a government *de jure*, but merely *de facto*, so as to enable Minister Washburne to transact whatever diplomatic business there may be between this country and France.

FROM NEW YORK.

Advance in Freights.

NEW YORK, Sept. 8.—Freights to the West over the trunk lines are twenty-five per cent. higher to-day, and a further adarnce is expected in about a week.

Price per hundred weight are as follows:—To Chicago and Milwaukee, $1·25; to Cincinnati, $1·13; to Toledo, 99c.; and to Louisville, $1·44.

Fire in Brooklyn.

NEW YORK, Sept. 8.—A fire in Mill street, Brooklyn, last night destroyed property valued at $20,000. Five frame dwellings were burned, each being occupied by several families.

The German Steamers.

NEW YORK, Sept. 8.—The steamers of the North German Lloyd will soon sail again. The Hermann leaves next Saturday.

State Republican Convention.

SARATOGA, Sept. 8.—The Republican Convention met again to-day, appointed a State Committee, and adjourned.

New York Stock and Money Market.

NEW YORK, Sept. 8.—Stocks weak. Money, 5@6 per cent. Gold, 113⅜. 5-20s, 1862, coupon, 112⅝; do. 1864, do., 111¾; do. 1865, do., 111¾; do. 1865, new, 110¾; do. 1867, 110¾; do. 1868, 110¾; 10-40s, 105¾; Virginia 6s, new, 69; Missouri 6s, 90; Canton, 63; Cumberland preferred, 30; N. Y. Central and Hudson River, 95½; Erie, 23¾; Reading, 96⅜; Adams Express, 66; Michigan Central, 118¾; Michigan Southern, 96½; Illinois Central, 135; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 106; Chicago and Rock Island, 113½; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 94¾; Western Union Telegraph, 34¾.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, Sept. 8.—Cotton dull; Orleans, 20½c. Flour heavy and declined 5@10c; State, $4·75@5·70; Ohio, $5·10@6·20; Western, $4·75@5·05; Southern, $5·25@8. Wheat dull, and nominally lower; No. 2 spring, $1·05@1·06; winter red Western, $1·27. Corn heavy, and declined 1c.; new mixed Western, 79@80c. Oats heavy and declining; State, 46@49c.; Western, 45@47c. Mess Pork, $26·50; prime, $23·50@25. Lard drooping; steam, 15¾@16c.; kettle, 16¾@17c. Whisky dull at 92½c.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

SECOND BOARD.

$500 City 6s, New..101¾
$3000 do.....101¾
$500 Read deb bds. 82
$1000 Sun & E 7s...103
$1000 W Jersey R 7s. 95
3 sh Leh Val R... 58¾
10 sh Com'l Pk.... 60
300 sh Read R...lb. 48⅛
2100 do....lb.48 3-16
100 do..b5&1.48 3-16
60 do..... 48¾
200 sh Leh Nav St.. 34

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....SEPTEMBER 8

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.
7 A. M.....72 | 11 A. M.....80 | 2 P. M.....83

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamer D. Utley, Davis, New York, W.M.Baird&Co.
Str Anthracite, Green, New York, do.
Brig St. Peter, Le Blanc, Bridgeport, N. S., Souder Souder & Adams.
Schr L. C. Hickman, Robinson, Cambridge, Sinnickson & Co.
Schr Anna and Mary, Smith, Salem, do.
Schr Edwin, Bacon, do. do.
Schr N. H. Skinner, Thrasher, Taunton, do.
Schr Widow's Son, Miller, New York, do.
Tug Chesapeake, Merrihew, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug G. B. Hutchins, Davis, Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamer R. Willing, Cundiff, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. and passengers to A. Groves, Jr.
Steamer Regulator, Brooks, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to John F. Ohl.
Steamer A. C. Stimers, Lenny, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Brig Herman, Hitchborn, from